REPORT

ON

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

IN THE

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST MARCH, 1879.

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REPORT

ON

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FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST MARCH, 1879.

Section I.—Introduction and General Summary.

INTRODUCTION AND GENERAL SUMMARY.

THE educational history of these provinces during the past year is not marked by any important administrative or financial change. Gradual development and improvement in the department, rather than sudden and sweeping reorganization and reform, appeared to be what was needed; and the careful and economical management of the existing machinery and resources has been the main object kept in view.

2. In recognition of high attainments and of many and great services to the cause of education and the advancement of learning, Pandit Bápudeva Sástrí, Professor of Mathematics in the Sanskrit college of Benares, was publicly invested with the insignia of a Companion of the Indian Empire. The bestowal of this well-merited honour on this distinguished Professor; the restoration of the Directorship of Public Instruction; the loss to the department of the services of Mr. Gough by transfer to Bengal, and of Raja Sivaprasad, C.S.I., by retirement; the appointment of an English Professor of Physical Science in Benares College; and the issue by the Government of India of revised forms and rules for annual educational reports, are the only events of importance that need be mentioned here.

3. The restoration of the Directorship in January last was merely a nominal change, in no way affecting the working of the department, which had been administered, since Mr. Kempson's retirement, by an Inspector-General in the first grade of the service, with the powers and responsibilities of a Director. The first grade appointment thus vacated has not been filled up, and is kept in abeyance for five years, to compensate the charges of the pension granted to Mr. Kempson on his premature retirement.

4. The introduction, in the last quarter of the educational year, of the new forms of statistical returns has had little effect as yet upon education and examinations. Two of the examinations now prescribed are new both in name and nature, and no general results can be shown under these heads till the end of another year. The revised forms are more concise and precise than those hitherto in use, and another great advantage is that they show separately the number of students receiving primary, secondary, and University education, and the cost of each class or grade of instruction. The introduction of the revised forms begins a new era of educational reports. This new departure precludes, to a great extent, comparison of the statistics of the past year with those of the year preceding it; for schools have been multiplied by division, high and middle and primary departments appearing in the returns as so many separate schools. The result, therefore, is that while the number of schools appears to have suddenly increased, high and middle schools, from which their lower classes have, on paper, been cut off, seem to have lost a very large number of students. This change so near the end of the educational year has necessarily caused much additional labour and some perplexity and inconvenience. Some of the returns sent in to this office have been sent back again and again for correction and completion. Some managers fancied that the solidarity of each one and indivisible school was threatened, and declared their inability to distribute the cost of the whole among its several departments. Others did their best, but brought out startling and impossible results. Perfect accuracy of classification and of distribution of cost cannot be expected in the first returns sent in under the new system. I think, however, that, even with their admitted and inevitable inaccuracies and imperfections, the revised forms give much more of the information that is needed by the Government, and a clearer statement of the actual condition of public instruction, than could be extracted from the bulky and elaborate forms hitherto in use.

5. I have no great general success in University examinations to record, and no increase in the number of students in our colleges and schools. In the former point there is little advance over former years, and in the latter the hopes and expectations expressed in my last report are still unrealized. The standards of the University examinations are liable to fluctuation, and some years are marked by general failures in one or more of the tests, although, as far as we can see, the students have not deteriorated in quality, and neither they nor their teachers have in any way relaxed their exertions. Such a failure in this past year in the F. A. examination has

INTRODUCTION AND GENERAL SUMMARY.

made the University examination returns for these provinces less satisfactory than they should have been, and has caused a decrease which we can ill afford in the number of students attending our English Arts Colleges. Again, the prosperity of our schools does not entirely depend on the ability and diligence of educational officers, or the care and activity of school committees. Attendance and progress are immediately affected by the character of the year as regards the health and general well-being of the people. In both these points the past year was unfavourable to the advance and spread of public instruction. Famine and fever in some districts, and scarcity and high prices in all, have reduced attendance and retarded progress in all classes of our schools. Children's aid in out-of-door labour could not be dispensed with; schooling fees and books could not be provided when food could scarcely be obtained; moreover, many educational officers, from headmasters of high schools and deputy inspectors down to halkabandi school teachers, were for some months engaged on famine relief work. Schools were closed or worked at half power; and, of those that were kept open, many were of necessity left uninspected. Under these circumstances a decrease in the total number of pupils under instruction can only be expected and regretted. I am happy to be able to say that the educational officers who were thus called away from their regular duties to aid in carrying out the measures adopted by the Government for the preservation of life worked contentedly, strenuously, and well, and for their steady exertions merited and received commendation and thanks from the officers under whom they served. One deputy inspector was thanked by the Government for the good service he had done. One died of cholera caught in the performance of his new duties.

6. In the new statistical returns no account is taken of schools that are not under regular inspection. Last year more than 50,000 children were entered in the statements as attending the ephemeral and dubious indigenous schools which are now omitted. The total number of pupils attending colleges and schools of recognized standing, of all classes, was on the 31st of March last 242,580, against a total in the preceding year (including indigenous school children) of 301,946. Even excluding these children, and making allowance for greater strictness of registration, there is a serious decrease in the total number of pupils under instruction.

7. There is, as I have already said, a decrease in the number of pupils attending our English Arts Colleges. As regards high, middle, and primary schools, there can be no comparison of figures this year, as the new forms have introduced a totally different system of classification. High and middle schools have lost, on paper, their lower classes, which are now entered separately under the head of primary schools, and there is therefore an apparent decrease in the number of their pupils.

8. The following table shows the net cost to the State of the operations of the year under review :—

	Rs.
Grand total expended	21,83,784
Contributions other than Government	9,33,852
Net Government expenditure	12,49,932

For the year ending on the 31st of March, 1878, the State expenditure for the United Provinces was Rs. 17,75,056. This latter sum included Rs. 4,26,833 for halkabandi schools, a charge which in the new forms comes under the heading of local rates. Moreover, the income of the Agra College endowment, Rs. 22,447, administered by the Government, formerly appeared as State expenditure, and has this year for the first time been deducted from the Government grant. Deducting these two sums which appeared as State expenditure in the returns for 1877-78, the department has cost the Government less by Rs. 75,844 in the past year than it cost in the year preceding. This saving, as indicated in the first paragraph of the last educational report, arises mainly from the reorganization and reduction of the graded department; the first grade appointment being unfilled, one third grade post having been abolished, and another filled up by a non-graded officer, whose post of Rs. 600 a month remains, and will remain, unoccupied. Minor economies under every head of expenditure make up the balance of the savings.

9. The following table gives a view of the income drawn from other than provincial sources for the North-Western Provinces and Oudh :—

	Government institutions.	Aided institutions.	Unaided institutions.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Municipal grants	26,741	15,241	...	41,982
Endowments	35,608	38,387	16,789	90,784
Fees	53,867	1,07,742	32,300	1,92,909
Other sources	10,499	1,40,008	32,807	1,83,314
Total	1,25,715	3,01,378	81,896	5,08,989

The expenditure from municipal grants, which in the previous year were Rs. 60,996, has decreased in consequence of the hard times. In the fee-income in Government

institutions, also, there is a considerable falling off, owing to the same cause. These receipts amounted in 1877-78 to Rs. 60,268, which shows a decrease for the past year of Rs. 7,401.

10. The more important tangible results of the year may be thus summed up. In colleges four students, as in the preceding year, have taken honours and the M. A degree, and one the M. A. degree alone. Fourteen students from the three Government colleges of the North-Western Provinces and four from the aided college of Lucknow have passed the B. A. examination against 9 and 5 respectively last year. One student from Canning College stood at the head of the general list of B. A's. In the F. A. examination, 23 students passed from the North-Western Provinces against 35 last year, and 13 from Oudh against 10. In high schools, 139 passed the Entrance Examination from the North-Western Provinces and 62 from Oudh, against 120 and 49 respectively last year. In middle schools (English), 130 boys passed the middle class Anglo-vernacular examination against 105 last year, and in middle vernacular schools 250 boys passed against 282.

The returns show that nearly one thousand students have obtained employment in the public service, on salaries varying from Rs. 2 to Rs. 350 a month, their average salary being Rs. 15 in the North-Western Provinces and somewhat less in Oudh.

11. University education is still unappreciated by the wealthy classes, and therefore is, and must for the present continue to be, costly to the State. Secondary English education, owing to paucity of numbers taught, also costs too much. As regards middle and primary vernacular instruction, the results obtained are not incommensurate with the expenditure, and the condition of this grade of instruction is, considering the resources at our disposal, by no means unsatisfactory. There is undoubtedly room for improvement as regards numbers and tuition; but very much more can hardly be expected without larger means. To ensure the thorough efficiency of our vernacular schools, an inspector is needed for each district, and better trained and better paid teachers are wanted in each school. In our elementary schools, the teachers get from Rs. 6 to Rs. 12 per mensem, and the cost of each boy's instruction is less than Rs. 5 a year. In England, for elementary schools there are good school-buildings, good and well-paid teachers, and plenty of them, the latest and most approved school apparatus without stint, and special means for securing a good attendance; and in addition to all this costly machinery for teaching the three R's. the public pays nine shillings per head on every child that such machinery does pass through the three R's. In England £120,000 was spent last year merely in teaching children in elementary schools to sing.

Section II.—Controlling Agencies.

CONTROLLING AGENCIES.

12. There has been no change in the system of departmental control. The colleges of Agra and Allahabad have been managed, with their usual care, ability, and success, by Messrs. Deighton and Harrison. In the staff of Agra College there has been no change. Mr. Wright, of the Muir Central College, officiated for about a month as Principal of Benares College, his place being supplied by Pandit Adityaram Bhattacharya, M. A., and at the end of the year under review Mr. Boutflower, Professor of Mathematics, went to England on furlough. This temporary vacancy is filled by Mr. P. Kennedy, M. A., headmaster of Aligarh high school, who, to crown his academical honours, gained at the last examination the Premchand Roychand scholarship, the great prize and distinction of the University of Calcutta. At Benares there have been important changes. Mr. Gough officiated as Principal for part of April, and when his services were secured by the Government of Bengal, Mr. Wright was deputed to the charge of the college for about a month until Mr. Nesfield, late Director of Public Instruction in Oudh, returned from furlough to take up the Principalship, which he has since held. Mr. Gough's departure was a heavy loss to the department and a great disappointment to me. Mr. Gough, to say nothing of his other qualifications, is a Sanskrit scholar of high and well-known attainments He would have well maintained and increased the reputation of the Benares Sanskrit College and worthily held the post which with honour to themselves and great gain to all Sanskrit students has been filled by a Muir and a Ballantyne. Mr. Kibble was confirmed in the appointment of Professor of English Literature, and Mr. Lee, who had been appointed by the Secretary of State, joined in October the post of Professor of Physical Science.

13. Among the Inspectors there have been two changes,—the appointment of Mr. Dodd, Professor of English Literature in Benares College, to be Inspector of the Allahabad Division, where Mr. DeMello, headmaster of Etáwah high school, had been for some months officiating; and the retirement on pension of Raja Sivaprasad, C.S.I., Inspector of the Agra Division, whose distinguished services have so frequently been commended in the reports of the department. Messrs. Lloyd, Goulding, and Graves, were also confirmed in their appointments as Inspectors of the Oudh, Agra, and Rohilkhand Divisions. In high schools, Babu Mathura Prasád Misr retired on pension from the Benares headmastership after 30 years' faithful and successful service. Mr. Platts, headmaster of Aligarh, was promoted to Benares, and was succeeded by Mr. Kennedy, M.A.,

CONTROLLING AGENCIES.

second master of Bareilly. Mr. Inglis, M.A., the popular and able headmaster of Fyzabad, died of cholera; and Mr. Budden, who had for some time officiated as headmaster of Etáwah, was appointed in his place.

14. The new system of divisional Inspectors has worked most satisfactorily in the North-Western Provinces, and it may be hoped that in the course of time it may be extended to Oudh, which is too large a province to be efficiently supervised by an inspector and an assistant inspector. The inspectors without exception have been active in their tours and zealous and careful in the discharge of their duties generally. In the plains, they all spent the cold weather in camp, and, marching through all the districts of their divisions, inspected all the high and middle schools, both Government and aided, and as many of the primary schools as without too great sacrifice of time they could visit or assemble. The results of the new system are that schools are more thoroughly inspected, that more attention is paid to the training of teachers, and, what is of the greatest importance, that the inspectors are brought into closer connexion with the district school committees, with the Collectors and other district officers, and with the Commissioners of their own divisions.

15. The middle vernacular and primary schools have been under the management and control of the district school committees, and much has been done by them to stimulate, regulate, and improve public instruction. Increased interest and energy in the performance of their duties have been shown by the committees generally. If in some cases little work seems to have been done, the apparent relaxation of effort may generally be ascribed to the transfers of Secretaries, which interfere with the preparation from personal knowledge of a complete report of the operations of the year. The committees of Moradabad and Allahabad, of whose work I spoke disparagingly last year, are now working energetically, and good results cannot fail to follow the interest taken in their duties by the new Secretaries, Messrs. Darrah and Grey. It is still to be regretted that, generally speaking, the native members of committees have not thrown off their apathy or begun to take a more active part. In Holland, I may observe, where primary instruction receives special care, members of the local committees for school affairs take an oath, or promise upon their honour, to discharge their duties faithfully. In many districts everything still depends upon the President, the Secretary, and the other European officers.

16. Commissioners have taken great interest in the schools, and their influence has in many ways been beneficial. Not only do they review the reports of committees, point out shortcomings, and suggest remedies and improvements, but sometimes, by direct communication, they bring important matters to my notice of which I should otherwise remain in ignorance.

17. Of the subordinate staff of deputy and sub-deputy inspectors the committees and the inspectors generally speak favourably. But there are several lazy and inefficient men among these officers, and they will be gradually removed. Two such have lately been called upon to retire, and there are others who must work better or leave the department. More will be said of the subordinate inspecting and instructing staff in connexion with the special spheres of their labour.

Section III.—University Education.

UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.

18. In the North-Western Provinces there are four Arts Colleges as before—the English Colleges of Agra, Allahabad, and Benares, and the Benares Sanskrit College. The Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College at Aligarh, St. John's College, Agra, and the London Mission High School at Benares, have also college classes, although they are aided by the Government only as high schools. In Oudh, University education is supplied by the aided Canning College and LaMartinière at Lucknow. The colleges for professional training are the Law Department (Aided) of the Allahabad College, the Thomason College at Roorkee for Engineering, and the Medical School at Agra. The education given in our English Arts Colleges is still unvalued and uncared for by the wealthier classes, for whose benefit mainly it was intended. By poorer students it is valued as a means of future livelihood; but, if they fail to obtain scholarships, they are compelled to discontinue their studies and prematurely accept such employment as they can find. Scholarships are now given to first class men only; and this restriction lessens the number of students who come up from the high schools, and compels many of those who join the colleges to discontinue study at the end of the second year. In the last F. A. examination there were many failures, and consequently the number of students in the Government English Colleges has fallen from 187 to 172, the Muir Central College having lost 13 of the number. This decrease, in colleges already not half filled, is serious, and it raises considerably the annual cost—high enough before—of each student's education. Our only consolation is the knowledge that the academical field is unsparingly weeded by these failures, and that while we lose in numbers we gain in the quality of those who are left. In the Canning College the numbers have risen from 67 to 82 in the English Arts Department. In the unaided colleges, of which the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College at Aligarh is the most important, the number of students is steadily increasing.

The numbers of the Oriental College (Sanskrit) at Benares have fallen from 387 to 27.[1] In the colleges or departments of colleges for professional training there is no great increase or decrease to record. The Principal of the Roorkee College submits his report direct to the Government.

19. In the honour examination the Muir Central College passed four students in physical science. One student took the M. A. degree without honours from Canning College. No other college sent up candidates for the honour and M. A. examinations.

20. In the B. A. examination 3 students passed from Agra College, 6 from Allahabad, and 5 from Benares, an improvement in numbers on the results of the preceding year. Unfortunately not a single student from these colleges was placed in the 1st division. All but one were in the 3rd. Canning College passed 4 students, one of whom, M. Sítárám, headed the general list of B. A's. M. Sítárám declined a scholarship at Allahabad, and has since been appointed to a mastership in the Benares Government High School.

21. In the F. A. examination, Agra College passed 1 student out of 5; Allahabad, 6 out of 23, with 2 in the 1st division; Benares, 10 out of 23, with 4 in the 1st division; Canning College, 13 out of 21, with 4 in the 1st division; St. John's College, Agra, passed one student, and the London Mission High School, 3 students. Two private students also passed, making a total for the united provinces of 36 against 45 in the preceding year. Only 14 passed from the 3 Government Colleges against 31 in 1877. These results, with the exception of those for the Canning College, are not satisfactory. The failure in the examination was, however, general. Of the total number of candidates examined by the University in 1878 only 28·92 per cent. passed. The percentage in the same examination was 31·25 for the North-Western Provinces and 61·90 for Oudh.

22. The following accounts of the progress or condition of the colleges is taken from the annual reports of the Principals.

Mr. Deighton, of Agra College, says :—Of five candidates at the F. A. examination one only was successful, but the number of failures throughout the country was so large that we have not very much to complain of. Four candidates appeared for the B. A., of whom one passed in the 2nd division and two in the 3rd. Perhaps the most satisfactory fact about our college department is that the numbers in the lower classes are steadily increasing. Moreover, it is year by year becoming so manifest that no appointment much worth having will be given to students who have not at least passed the B A., that parents will not be in so great a hurry, as hitherto has been the case, to withdraw their sons as soon as they have passed the F. A. exmination.

23. Mr. Harrison, of the Muir Central College, writes to the following effect :—The number of students in the Arts Department has fallen from 91 to 78. This decrease is accounted for by the failure of the F. A. class in the University examination in which only 6 out of 23 passed and joined the 3rd year class, and by the smaller number of students who passed the Entrance Examination in the 1st division at those schools from which the 1st year class is recruited ; the others not being entitled to Government scholarships, and being less prepared in these hard times to maintain themselves independently, generally discontinued their studies and sought employment. But though the number has decreased, the material in the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th year classes has improved, and the college stands higher, on the whole, than hitherto. For the B. A. examination, 6 passed out of 12, but all in the 3rd division. Three failed in one subject only, and two of these (with the others also) will this year endeavour to redeem the mishap. Of the honour class in physical science, all the four students passed, to the credit of Mr. S. Hill. A boarding-house with a competent superintendent, and sufficient accommodation for the many students who come from a distance, is urgently wanted, and it is hoped that this want will be supplied in course of time, either by the Government, the liberality of wealthy gentlemen, or by a fund to be contributed by graduates, who, by their college education, enjoy a salary of Rs. 100 a month. The present boarding-house will with difficulty accommodate 20 out of 67 students who come from a distance, and the allowance admits of no better superintendent than the senior student. A few Eurasian students attend the college, and as their parents believe that Latin is necessary to the education of their children, their admission is a source of trouble. It is worthy of consideration whether the study of Persian, which will be more profitable to them, should not be encouraged in their primary schools. The college has been very successful in training men for the public service. Extracts from the Principal's remarks on this head will be found in the appropriate section of this report.

24. The numbers now reading in the Law Department are—

English law class	40
Urdu "	6

"Owing to their temporary suspension, no candidates were sent up from the classes with the certificate of two years' attendance at lectures to the last High Court examination. This being, however, open to all without the Professor's certificate, several attended, and I regret to say the name of Kunj Behari Ghose is found in the black list of eighteen whose papers gave undeniable proof of unfair practices, and he is thereby excluded from appearing again. None of the 473 candidates attained the High Court

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standard, which proves the necessity of Law lectures. Private study is insufficient, except in rare cases. The result of the examination for the subordinate grade pleadership is not yet declared.

The small attendance in both, especially in the Urdu class, leads to the conclusion that many candidates were willing rather to try their luck than study diligently. After next January, attendance on lectures is to be compulsory, and the classes must fill. I have already submitted the result of the preliminary examination of the classes, which showed fair proficiency in the students generally, and marked excellence in Sundar Lál, to whom the Hammond scholarship has been awarded. He will no doubt pass with credit the High Court examination next year, when his prescribed period of attendance on lectures will be completed."

25. Mr. Nesfield, of Benares College, writes thus:—

"*Sanskrit College.*—In the study of law there has been a decrease, owing to the resignation of Pandit Bál Śástri, the Professor of Dharmaśástra. When he retired, his pupils, out of loyalty to their teacher, went with him. His departure was a great loss to the college, for it was scarcely possible to fill the place of so learned and distinguished a scholar, whose reputation, especially in law and grammar, stood as high as that of any other Pandit in India. During the year under report, Pandit Bápudeva Śástri, the head of the mathematical school, in recognition of his many services to oriental literature, was invested with the insignia and title of C.I.E.

"The *Pandit* (a monthly publication in connexion with this college) has been continued as in former years. Pandit Bál Śástri's edition of the *Káśiká Vritti* has been completed, and important contributions have been made to the journal by Dr. Thibaut, Inspector of Schools, and Pandits Beehanram and Dhundhiraj Śástri."

"*English College.*—The new year commencing from January, 1879, has opened with 62 students, of whom 39 are studying for the F. A. certificate and 23 for the B. A. degree. Out of the 23 who were examined for the F. A. certificate, 4 passed in the first division, 3 in the 2nd, and 3 in the 3rd. Among the Government colleges in these provinces this was the best result of the year. The failures were almost exclusively in mathematics and English, but 57 per cent. passed in the former subject, and 61 in the latter; and considering how numerous the failures in these subjects generally are, the result is by no means bad. Since the beginning of March, 1878, the English teaching of the class was under Mr. Kibble. Out of the 11 presented candidates for the B. A. examination 5 passed, all in the 3rd division—a somewhat disappointing result, but not below the average obtained elsewhere. There were 4 failures in English, 4 in mathematics, none in the second language, 1 in history, 1 in philosophy, and 1 in physics. Three students took up the physical science course, and as this was the first year in which any candidates from this college had been examined in that important subject, the fewness of the failures gives good promise of success in future years. No students went up for the M. A. examination. In the college examination, the 1st year students did not do nearly as well as they should have done, especially in English, mathematics, and history. The 3rd year class did better, though here too there was in some instances a signal failure in mathematics. The B course (physical science) has now been decisively introduced. In the new 3rd year class there is no student studying for the A course. Mr. Leo has entered upon his duties with zeal and diligence; and no doubt good results may be expected from his high attainments and practical experience in tuition. It is due, however, to Pandit Lakshmi Shankar Misra, the Professor of Mathematics, to add that the first introduction of this new subject into the Benares College was carried out under his auspices, and that the foundation was laid—and well laid—by him two years ago."

26. I have received no separate reports on the college departments of the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College, Aligarh, and the London Mission Society High School, Benares. These will receive notice under the head of High Schools.

27. The following account of University education in Oudh in taken from the report of Mr. Lloyd, the inspector.

"The three departments of the Aided Canning College—Arts, Oriental, Law—and the Roorkee class of the unaided LaMartinière Institution, have alone to be considered under this section. The Arts Department of the Canning College stood as in the margin on the 1st of April, 1878.

	Number of students
M.A. or 5th year class ...	1
B.A. DEGREE.	
4th year class ...	8
3rd " " ...	8
F.A EXAMINATION.	
2nd year class ...	25
1st " " ...	25
Total ...	67

The 5th year man passed for the M. A. degree last January, taking Sanskrit for his subject. Of the 8 4th year men, 4 passed for the B. A. degree, 1 in the 1st and 3 in the 3rd division, and 4 failed. All took the B or science course.

Of the 25 2nd year men, 19 went in for the F. A. examination, and of this number 13 passed and 6 failed. Those who passed stood:—4 in the 1st division, 8 in the 2nd, and 1 in the 3rd. The Principal considers these results to maintain the credit of his Arts Department.

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The Principal has furnished me with the following account of his Oriental department :—

"During the year, 3 students from our Oriental department went up for the Panjáb higher examination, of whom 1 passed with the title of Maulvi Fázil. There were 5 others who went in for the Panjáb entrance examination, of whom 4 passed. We have now 2 students preparing for the Panjáb degree, and 16 for other examinations. Of these 16, perhaps 3 will go up for the middle examination, corresponding to the Calcutta F. A. test. At the close of the year under report the Oriental department consisted of 98 students, some of them studying also in other departments of the institution. These 98 students were classified as shown in the margin. The daily attendance is about 80 per cent. of the number enrolled, and it is difficult to secure a better figure. The amount of fees collected in this department is very small, being scarcely more than Rs. 7 a quarter." There is less satisfactory work done in this Oriental department than the Principal would wish to see, but the department is popular among certain families in Lucknow.

		Number of students
1st Sanskrit class	..	10
2nd " "	..	14
1st Arabic "	..	20
2nd " "	..	17
1st Persian "	...	0
2nd " "	..	27
Total	..	98

28. The Law department did not meet with much success during the past year. One student went in for the B. L. degree of the Calcutta University, but failed; and another appeared at the High Court examination at Allahabad, with the same result.

On the 31st March last the Law department consisted of 71 students, classified thus :—B. L. class 5, senior class 17, junior class 49. Of these, 62 were also students of the Arts classes and 9 were outsiders. Of the outsiders, 3 are preparing for the next B. L. degree and 1 for the Allahabad examination. They have, it is thought, good prospects of success.

The number of outsiders attending the Law department is, as may be seen, very small. This has long been matter of regret to the Principal, but he hopes for some improvement from the recent regulation of the High Court, which makes a term of attendance at some recognised Law lectures a preliminary obligation upon all candidates for pleadership. There has been no lack in Lucknow of young men desirous of entering the legal profession, but hitherto the majority have sought to prepare themselves by private study rather than pay a fee for the law lectures of the college.

29. The new college building, which was opened by Sir George Couper in November last, is now occupied by *1st*, the Arts and Oriental departments; *2nd*, the two classes of the high school; and *3rd*, the head classes of the middle school—by some 350 students in all.

30. For the Collegiate department, or Roorkee class, of the La Martinière Institution, few words will suffice. At the close of March last, there were 18 students in this department preparing for entrance to the Roorkee Engineering College. Youths from this institution who pass the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University seldom go on for the F. A and B. A. degrees. They almost always prefer studying for Roorkee. The standard of the Roorkee entrance examination is considered equivalent to that required for the F. A. degree. That is why the statistics of this Roorkee class are included in this year's annual returns among the statistics of colleges. At the last Roorkee entrance examination 8 La Martinière candidates appeared, and 5 of them passed; 4 for the 1st department and 1 for the 2nd.

31. The Principal of this Institution has been absent on sick leave for some 18 months past, and Mr. Sykes has been officiating for him. Mr Sykes writes :—"Besides the Roorkee and Calcutta Entrance, we also send in boys for the examinations for the Accounts Branch of the Public Works Department, for the Delhi Training School, and for the Sub-Medical Department. In this last alone we have recently passed six boys out of seven sent in, one of the passed taking the best place on the list. One of our students has also just passed direct from this school first on the list for the Gilchrist scholarship, the value of which is some £700, and the standard for which (excluding two languages) is nearly equal to that of the London University Matriculation Examination, and includes Latin, English language, History and Geography, Mathematics, Chemistry and Natural Philosophy."

32. The large endowment of the Institution enables the governing body to give a sound and practical education to a large number of European and Eurasian lads at a very cheap rate, and, to those who are fortunate enough to get a nomination to the foundation, entirely free of charge. Even in the Roorkee class the average annual cost per head for tuition is only Rs. 228, the large half of which is debitable to the endowment; the payment in schooling fees being only Rs. 112 per pupil."

Section IV.—Secondary Education.

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33. Secondary instruction in English is given in the Government high and middle English schools, formerly called superior and inferior zila schools, and in aided and unaided schools of the same grades. High schools for boys teach up to the

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Entrance Examination of the University of Calcutta, and middle schools up to the departmental middle class Anglo-vernacular examination. Judged by the former test, the high schools of the united provinces show decided improvement in the year under review as compared with the year preceding it. The Government schools in the North-Western Provinces have passed 89 candidates with 16 in the 1st division against 69 with 3 in the 1st division in 1877. The aided schools have passed 42 against 44 in 1877, and the unaided schools 8 against 7. In Oudh the Government schools have passed 34 with 2 in the 1st division against 29 with one in the 1st division in the preceding year; the aided schools have passed 18 against 11, and the unaided schools 10 against 9. The grand total of passed candidates is 139 for the North-Western Provinces against 120, and 62 for Oudh against 49. The following tables show the details, school by school:—

Entrance Examination, 1878.

Schools.	Number of candidates.	Number passed. I.	II.	III.	Total.
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.					
GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS.					
Benares	30	2	6	6	14
Agra	10	2	7	1	10
Bareilly	16	1	8	1	10
Allahabad	22	2	14	...	16
Etáwah	6	3	2	1	6
Moradabad	5	...	4	...	4
Mirzapur	3	1	1	...	2
Aligarh	4	1	...	2	3
Sháhjahánpur	5	...	3	1	4
Cawnpore	12	2	6	2	10
Muttra	4	1	3	...	4
Farukhabad	5	...	2	...	2
Banda	6	1	3	...	4
Meerut	4	...	...	...	...
Total ...	132	16	59	14	89
AIDED SCHOOLS.					
Agra high school	1	...	...	...	...
Muhammadan Anglo-oriental college, Aligarh... ...	11	..	4	1	5
Almora mission school	5	...	...	1	1
American mission school, Allahabad	7	...	...	...	...
Bengalitola preparatory school, Benares	5	...	...	1	1
Church mission school Azamgarh	1	...	1	...	1
Ditto ditto, Jaunpur	1	...	1	...	1
Ditto, high school, Meerut	5	...	...	...	...
Christ Church school, Cawnpore	5	...	2	1	3
Dehra Dún mission school	3	...	...	...	...
Farrukhabad high school	2	...	...	...	...
Ghazipur mission high school	8	...	2	1	3
Gorakhpur mission school	7	...	2	1	3
Jay Narain's college, Benares	13	1	1	2	4
Cawnpore Memorial school	1	...	..	...	...
London mission high school, Benares	3	...	1	1	2
American Presbyterian mission school, Sáháranpur	2	...	...	...	...
St. George's college, Mussoorie	6	2	1	3	6
St. John's college, Agra	11	...	6	1	7
St. Peter's college, Agra	2	...	...	1	1
St. Peter's school, Allahabad	3	1	...	...	1
Victoria college, Agra	4	...	...	1	1
Victoria school, Gházipur	6	...	2	...	2
Total ...	112	4	23	15	42
PRIVATE UNAIDED.					
Dehra training school	9	...	..	...	...
Kasganj school, Etah	1	...	...	...	...
Mission Normal high school, Bareilly	7	...	2	...	2
Mufid-i-Khalaik school, Aligarh	5	...	...	...	...
Mussoorie school	7	5	...	...	5
Private students	8	...	1	...	1
Total ...	30	5	3	...	8
GRAND TOTAL ...	274	25	85	29	139

Schools.	Number of candidates.	Number passed.			
		I.	II.	III.	Total.
OUDH.					
GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS.					
Bara Banki	2	...	...	1	1
Unao	7	...	5	1	6
Sítapur	6	...	3	...	3
Hardoi	10	1	5	1	7
Lakhimpur	4	...	2	...	2
Fyzabad	8	...	4	1	5
Gonda	4	1	1	1	3
Bahraich	3	...	...	1	1
Rae Bareli	12	...	...	1	1
Partabgarh	3	...	...	...	...
Sultánpur	7	...	3	2	5
Total ...	66	2	23	9	34
AIDED SCHOOLS.					
Canning college, Lucknow	22	2	8	4	14
Balrámpur school	3	...	...	...	...
Church mission school, Lucknow	6	...	2	2	4
Total ...	31	2	10	6	18
UNAIDED.					
LaMartinière college, Lucknow	12	3	5	1	9
Christ Church school, Lucknow	2	...	1	...	1
Total ...	14	3	6	1	10
GRAND TOTAL ...	111	7	39	16	62

34. I regret that I am unable this year to give separate details in the statistical returns for high and middle schools. The following remarks on the high schools are taken from the reports of principals, inspectors, school committees, and headmasters. In the present year of transition from the old forms to the new, each school, with its divisions, has been reported on as a whole school.

Benares.—The principal says: "The English school comprises high, middle, and primary sections. In December, 1878, the total enrolment combined was 295, of whom 58 were in the high grade of instruction, 154 in the middle, and 83 in the primary. At the present time (March, 1879,) the corresponding numbers are 97, 152, and 121. In the entrance examination 14 students passed out of 30, 2 in the first division, 6 in the second, and 6 in the third—the third best result obtained in the Government schools of these provinces. The failures were divided almost equally between English and mathematics. In the middle school examination, the number of candidates who passed, though very small, was greater by 7 than that in the preceding year. Ten passed out of 56. It was in mathematics only that the failure occurred, and here the failure was signal. In the upper primary school examination 33 passed out of 44, and in the lower primary 7 out of 10. In English, with one or two flagrant exceptions as regards grammar, the classes have been well taught throughout. In mathematics the standard in each class was too low, and the curriculum has been revised. The history of the school has been marked by two events, the addition of the three new classes to the primary section, the want of which had long been felt, and the retirement of Babu Mathura Prasad Misra, the late headmaster, who, after an unbroken service of about 32 years in this school, has now retired upon a well-earned pension. With a rare knowledge of English idiom and accent, he combined an equally rare power of discipline and tact. His place has been taken by Mr. Platts, late headmaster of the Aligarh school. The boarding-house has lost none of its popularity. The Superintendent, Babu Atma Ram, who is also second master in the school, has discharged his duties carefully and well."

Mirzapur.—The school has visibly improved. Two candidates passed the entrance examination, one being placed in the 1st division. Four boys passed the middle class Anglo-vernacular examination, one of them heading the North-Western Provinces list. The oriental departments are working well on the whole, although a falling off in numbers in the Sanskrit department followed the death of the late head pandit. Several boys of the Persian and Sanskrit departments passed very fairly in arithmetic,

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Euclid, and geography. The Arabic department is least inclined to study these subjects, but it maintains a high standing in oriental scholarship. The number of boarders has increased from 9 to 13. The house rented for their accommodation is a very good one and all the arrangements are satisfactory.

The following are the aided high schools in the Benares Division. (1) London mission society school, Mirzapur; (2) Jay Narayan's school, Benares; (3) London mission society school, Benares; (4) Bengalitola school, Benares; (5) German mission school, Gházipur; (6) Victoria school, Gházipur; (7) Church mission society school, Azamgarh; (8) Church mission society school, Gorakhpur; (9) the oriental or classical Chashma-i-Rahmat, Gházipur. The inspector has visited all those schools and sent in full reports from which I give brief extracts. These schools, as high schools, are now judged, so far as secular instruction is concerned, by the results of the University Entrance Examination. No. 9 is an exception. No. 1 "has lately suffered to some degree by the change of headmasters." It sent up no candidate for the entrance examination. No. 2 "is in a flourishing condition and well-attended. I had every reason to be satisfied with the results of the oral examination. There is at present a large and fairly promising entrance class." Thirteen candidates went up for the entrance examination but only 4 passed, 1 being in the 1st division. No. 3 is a more ambitious school. It has college classes and passed 3 out of 8 candidates for the last F. A. examination. It is aided only as a high school, as one College is enough for Benares. "The school appears to be in a fair state of efficiency." It passed 2 out of 3 candidates at the last entrance examination. No. 4 sent up 5 entrance candidates and passed one, in the 3rd division. "The school is popular with Bengalis, for whom it was established, the numbers being continually on the increase." No. 5, "the candidates for the entrance examination appear to be well prepared." Three out of 8 candidates passed in December last. No. 6 passed 2 candidates out of 6. The inspector says: "I was greatly pleased with the general state of efficiency of the school. No. 7 "is well organized, and most of the classes passed well in the oral examination. One boy was sent up to the last entrance examination and passed in the 2nd division." No. 8 "is maintaining its high state of efficiency, and has improved since last inspection in several points." Three students out of 7 passed the last entrance examination. Of No. 9 the inspector says: "The oriental (Arabic and Persian) departments of the school are in a satisfactory state; they contain a considerable number of students proficient in the higher and more difficult branches of oriental learning."

Agra.—The principal says: "For the entrance we sent up 10 candidates, all of whom passed, two in the 1st division, seven in the 2nd, and one in the 3rd. The school classes are overflowing, at all events the lower ones, and the headmaster is satisfied with the year's work. Our boarding houses are all crowded, and we have to reject many boys who would gladly pay for their own support. The number of the boarders whose fathers are well off is so much upon the increase that I think the time has come when we might have a separate boarding-house for those who are willing to pay a higher rate for better accommodation."

Bareilly.—The headmaster says: "Our roll on the 31st March, 1878, stood at 164. On the same date this year it is 194. But the former was our working number during the past year, the percentage of average daily attendance being 94·8 against 96 in the preceding year. Besides the general distress which kept down our roll last year there was an unusual amount of sickness in the rainy season. In the lower school the opening roll was 87, the closing is 81. The teaching both in the upper and lower schools was seriously affected by the withdrawal of teachers on famine relief duty in the district. With a crippled staff, therefore, it was as much as we could do to make anything like a decent show at the annual examination. Our boarding-house has lost nothing of the confidence with which it has been regarded by parents who send their boys from a distance to the s chool. As a rule the boarders have stood foremost or high in their classes. M. Sadanan d, the Superintendent, has been most careful of the boarders' health, and his manage ment has been most efficient. The cricket club is kept up, and both teachers and s tudents appreciate its value. The Commissioner of Kumaun has given four scholarsh ps to reward the most deserving of the many hill boys who study in the school, and His Highness the Nawab of Rámpur has renewed the liberal annual grant of Rs. 288, formerly made to the college. Mr. P. Kennedy, M. A., second master, was appointed in January last, headmaster of Aligarh school. M. Kishen Lal, B. A., has succeeded him, and other teachers have obtained permanent or temporary promotion. The tea chers have all done their work well; they readily obeyed the call to go out on famine relief work, and discharged the new and laborious duties assigned to them cheerfully and satisfactorily." Mr. Phillips took his full share of duty in the district, and set a good example which was well followed by his subordinates. Sixteen students went up for the entrance examination: 10 passed, 1 each in the 1st and 3rd divisions, and 8 in the 2nd. The failures were 4 in English and 3 in mathematics. Of the 15 students sent up for the middle class examination only 6 passed. In English, which was taught by P. Ram Narayan I., there was not a single failure. The remaning classes passed fairly, everything considered. In the lower school, too, the examination results were good, and P. Bhagavan Dás, the headmaster, deserves credit for the satisfactory outturn of work.

The inspector of the Allahabad Division reports as follows :—

Allahabad.—There has been no further sensible falling off in numbers, and the fee income of the whole school has increased by Rs. 1,500. Of 22 candidates 16 passed the University Entrance Examination, 2 in the 1st division and 14 in the 2nd. Two of the 4 students of the Muir College who obtained honours and the M. A. degree at the last examination were for many years pupils of this school. Twenty-one boys went up for the middle class Anglo-vernacular examination, in which they all passed in English, though in mathematics the class did very badly. The boarding-house accommodates about 40 resident pupils.

Cawnpore.—The prevailing distress has caused a falling off in numbers and attendance, but the fee income has increased. The school house is overcrowded, and the lowest class or classes will be struck off as lower primary instruction may be obtained elsewhere. The school has advanced considerably. Of 12 candidates for the entrance examination only two failed, and in mathematics only. Two passed in the 1st division, 6 in the 2nd and 2 in the 3rd. Four of the matriculated men have joined the Muir and 2 the Benares College. For the middle class Anglo-vernacular examination 4 out of 13 passed, 3 obtaining Government scholarships. In this also the school shows progress. The number of boarders is 24, among whom there are some good cricketers. Two minors under the Court of Wards, boys of good family, are resident boarders. They are doing well, and their presence improves the tone and increases the popularity of the boarding-house, which aids the growth of the school. The late Officiating Collector, Mr. Cornwell, has enlarged and improved the boarding-house; and the thanks of the department are due to Mr. Wright, the present Officiating Collector, for the great interest he has shown in the progress of the school whose pupils he has frequently examined.

The following are the aided high schools in the Allahabad Division :—(1) Boys' high school, Allahabad, for Europeans and Eurasians ; (2) Girls' high school, Allahabad, for Europeans and Eurasians ; (3) St. Peter's church mission society school, Allahabad; (4) Society for Promotion of the Gospel's Christ Church school, Cawnpore ; (5) Memorial school, for Europeans and Eurasians, Cawnpore; (6) Church mission society's high school, Jaunpur. The following extracts are from the report of the inspector, who recommends in every case the continuance of the Government grant. No. 1 "The school report for the past year, embodying abstracts from those of the class examiners, shows the care and industry with which the boys are taught. I must express my special satisfaction with the attention which is given in this school to the teaching of Hindustáni. There were no candidates for the last entrance examination of the University, but there is an entrance class this year." No. 2, "I visited this school for the first time, and was much pleased to find it so efficiently conducted and successful an institution." No. 3, "the first class is preparing for the next entrance examination, and is a fairly intelligent class, taught with much pains and ability by the Reverend Mr. Weber. The boys' knowledge of English is promising." One out of 3 candidates passed the University Entrance Examination, and was placed in the 1st division. No. 4, "the institution is undoubtedly popular. The greatest credit is due to Mr. Pink for the generally efficient state in which I found his classes." The school, however, sent up no candidate for the entrance examination, and it would probably be more successful if it prepared boys for the middle class examination only. Two high schools are not wanted in Cawnpore. No. 5, the Cawnpore Memorial school appears to be, financially considered, a success. No candidate appeared for the entrance examination. Latin is taught in all the classes of the upper school, and Hindustani, a knowledge of which would be far more useful, does not appear in the course of studies. Of No. 6 the inspector says : "I am sorry to have to record my opinion that the teaching (of the upper classes at least) is not efficient. The grant-in-aid should, I think, be continued for the present, but unless the three upper classes be found a year hence in a much higher state of efficiency I should not be able to recommend its being any longer made." One boy passed the entrance examination in the 2nd division. The school would be more efficient and useful if it did not attempt to prepare students for this examination.

The inspector of the Agra Division says :

"In the zila schools, 12 out of 14 candidates passed the entrance examination against 8 out of 16 last year, and in the middle class Anglo-vernacular examination, 17 out of 44 passed against 38 out of 42. The fees in these schools have increased by Rs. 1,237. In the middle class vernacular examination, out of 164 candidates 79, or nearly one-half, have passed. Tahsíli and pargana schools show fewer efficient schools, or 22 against 26 ; and the fees have decreased by Rs. 44. In the zila schools there is a slight falling off in attendance, but a marked improvement as regards entrance examination results and fee receipts. The fee rates are still too low, and there is no reason, as far as this division is concerned, why its zila schools should not contribute a good deal more than one-eighth for their own support."

The Etáwah school was in Mr. Budden's charge till September last, and after that in Mr. DeMello's. The inspector was well satisfied with the general efficiency and management of the school. Success in the last entrance examination is marked. Six boys went up and all passed, 3 in the 1st division and 2 in the 2nd. The results of the middle class Anglo-vernacular examination are less satisfactory, 2 boys only

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having passed out of 7 candidates. In the Hindi branch school, one boy only out of five passed the middle class vernacular examination.

The boarding-house has 53 inmates against 39 last year, and is a great success.

Muttra.—The entrance and middle class Anglo-vernacular results speak in favour of the school's teaching. For the former, 4 boys went up and all passed, one in the 1st division and the rest in the 2nd. In the latter, 5 passed out of 12 candidates. For several months sickness was unusually prevalent. The attendance has decreased, but the fee receipts have increased by Rs. 453. The boarding-house, when the inspector saw it, "was a picture of cleanliness and comfort."

The vernacular branch school passed 3 boys in the middle class vernacular examination, which is a poor result, considering that it costs Rs 53 a month for teachers alone.

Farukhabad.—This is the youngest and least forward of the high schools. The public examination results are better than they were last year. Two boys out of 4 passed the entrance examination in the 2nd division. Five out of 10 passed the middle class Anglo-vernacular examination.

The fee income, under increased rates, has almost doubled since last year, and the attendance has not fallen off.

Of the aided high schools, St. John's, Agra, under the management of the C. M. S., passed 7 boys for the last entrance examination: St. Peter's college (Catholic) and the Victoria high school, Agra, passed one each. St. Peter's college and St. Paul's school in connexion with it are most excellent institutions and are doing a great deal of good work that cannot be measured by examination. Orphans and other poor European and Eurasian children are maintained and educated in these schools, and, under the most careful management, everything is done for their health, comfort, and general good that the funds available will allow. The grants that are given by the State are well deserved and are expended to the best possible advantage. The Victoria school maintains its popularity, and if it has not been very successful this time in the entrance examination, there is hope for the future, as the lower classes are carefully taught. In the Fatehgarh high school, the inspector says, the tuitional status has not improved since the last inspection. The school fails both as a high and as a middle school. The Agra high school, for Europeans, appears to be attempting too much, as it has an entrance class without the classes which are necessary to support it. The inspector was pleased with what the boys in the lower classes knew.

The inspector of the Meerut Division says:—

"The high schools comprise the 1st and 2nd classes of Aligarh and Meerut, which are more numerous than they were last year, the Aligarh classes having 14 pupils each, and the Meerut classes 10 and 9 respectively. At Aligarh, 4 students went up for the entrance examination, and 3 passed, one in the 1st division. The 4 Meerut students failed in English. The English middle schools comprise the 3rd, 4th, and 5th classes of the five zila schools. The number of students has slightly increased. In the middle class Anglo-vernacular examination, 10 students passed out of 39. In the cases of Meerut and Bulandshahr, the results were fair, and in those of Aligarh and Muzaffarnagar, unsatisfactory; Sahâranpur failed badly. The failures were chiefly in mathematics, in which subject the examination papers were generally found to be too difficult for 3rd class boys. The Sahâranpur boys failed in the vernacular also."

The Muhammadan Anglo-oriental college at Aligarh has prospered in the year under review, as it did in the previous year, and its numbers have increased. There is a staff of 16 native teachers in addition to Mr. Siddons, the principal, to whose marked ability and untiring energy in the discharge of his duties, the present flourishing state of the institution is in a great measure due. Five out of 10 candidates passed the University Entrance Examination, and this year there is an entrance class of 16 boys. Four students will go up for the F. A. examination in December next. The Secretary to the district school committee writes: "Why not close the zila school when there is such a thoroughly first-rate educational institution as the Muhammadan Anglo-oriental college on the spot to supply its place? The whole policy of Government has been that of acting as a pioneer, who is ready to withdraw as soon as local public opinion is sufficiently advanced to supply its place in bearing the expense of education. This state of things exists in Aligarh." The Commissioner adds that this proposal is worthy of consideration, unaware, probably, that it has received careful attention, and that for many reasons, the abolition of the Government school does not seem to be advisable.

Woodstock school, Landaur, for girls, maintains its high reputation and is evidently appreciated.

St. George's college, Mussoorie, sent up candidates for the entrance examination for the first time. Four students went up, and all passed, 2 in the 1st division, and 2 in the 2nd. Two students passed the Roorkee examination for the 2nd department. The boys are well taught, and decided progress has been made in Urdu. The mission high school, Meerut, is doing fairly, but several of the classes require more attention.

The Dehra mission school (boys) was unfortunate last year at both the entrance and the middle class examinations. The results of the inspector's examination were

tolerably satisfactory. The inspector tested the three higher classes of the Dehra mission girls' school in some of their subjects, and was generally pleased with the results, although writing and arithmetic require more attention.

The A. P. mission school, Saháranpur, failed to pass any students at the entrance examination last year, and there is no entrance class this year. The inspector speaks rather favourably of most of the classes which he examined.

The inspector of the Rohilkhand Division says :—

"The effects of the great dearth of 1877 continued to be felt throughout a great part of the past year, and the poorer classes, who had previously been forced to sell all that they had, were unable to find food for themselves and their children. Relief works were opened in nearly all the districts, to which thousands resorted, men, women and children. To assist in the superintendence of these works the services of educational officers were needed, and for at least two months were thus partially or entirely employed. Thus the schools laboured under a double disadvantage, the poverty of the people and the withdrawal of the masters. Still, notwithstanding this trouble, only a few schools in the more severely distressed districts have declined, while the general progress has been far from unsatisfactory. The preparation of the new statistical forms has been attended with considerable difficulty, as the deputy inspectors and others had not time to read and thoroughly digest them. They may not be perfectly accurate, but they show with general correctness the state of education in this division. Next year the officers will have become familiar with the new terms, and will have had time to collect the required information.

The Moradabad school laboured under peculiar disadvantages during the past year, the headmaster having been engaged for several hours a day in supervising a relief work in the school compound, while several of his teachers were called away to supervise the daily payment of labourers. Mr. Bonnaud's duties were extremely arduous, and would have justified him in asking to be relieved of his school duties. but he contrived to carry them on as well, and it is owing to his exertions that the school has maintained its position. Mr. Bonnaud writes: "Four candidates passing [the entrance examination of the University] out of the five sent up, and all in the 2nd division, was no mean result; and it is only fair to suppose that one or more of those would have stood higher, had I had more time to give them." Last year 5 boys passed, but all in the 3rd division. The results of the examination of the 2nd class also were very satisfactory.

Sháhjahánpur.—Out of 5 candidates sent up for the entrance examination, 3 passed in the 2nd, and 1 in the 3rd division—a better result than that of last year. Four students were promoted from the 2nd class. Neither in this nor in the Moradabad school is there any falling off as regards instruction. But the smallness of the classes is a source of great anxiety to the headmasters. There are no branch schools, as in Bareilly, and the mission schools do not act as feeders to the Government high schools, but send their boys on, with scholarships, to the mission high school at Bareilly.

The Sháhjahánpur orphanage, though aided as a high school, has for the last year or two had no higher classes; but the Superinten dent, Dr. Johnson, hopes "to be able ere long to arrange for carrying on the instruction to the entrance standard."

The Almora high school (aided) sent up 5 candidates for the entrance examination, of whom 1 passed. Some changes have since been made in the teaching staff, and better results may be expected next year.

The inspector of the Oudh Division reports as follows :—

Bara Banki.—"There are but 14 pupils in the high school, that is, in the entrance and preparatory entrance classes of the school. These classes should be much fuller, for there are 5 middle English schools in the district supposed to act as feeders to the high school. None of these 5 schools, however, passed a single candidate in the middle Anglo-vernacular examination, so no boys were considered qualified to join the high school, save such as passed that examination from the middle section of the high school itself. At the entrance examination of the year the Bara Banki school made but a poor show. Only 2 candidates went up for entrance, and only 1 of them passed, and he in the 3rd division. The present entrance class of 6 boys and the class below of 8 were examined by me when I visited the school towards the end of the cold season, and I thought both classes very promising. The headmaster was evidently taking great pains with them, but he feared that some of them would leave before long, in the hope of gaining employment in the railway or postal department. The whole school—consisting of a high, a middle and a primary section—numbers 110 scholars, with an average daily attendance of 95, as many as the school building can well accommodate. The school, as a whole, is in good order, and the tuition throughout very fair.

There are boarders' quarters in connexion with the school, but situated a mile off the school-house. The same quarters afford accommodation for two superintending teachers, but lately the number of boarders under their superintendence has greatly diminished, and at the time of my visit was reduced to 4. The withdrawal of all Government scholarships from the Oudh budget accounts for this reduction in the number of boarders.

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Unao.—This school contains in its entrance and preparatory entrance classes forming its higher section 25 pupils, and both classes are in a "thoroughly efficient state," as the assistant inspector reports. The school did most creditably in the last entrance examination, sending in 7 candidates and passing 6 of them, 5 in the 2nd Division and 1 in the 3rd. This is the best success the school has ever had, though fair results have often been secured by the school in previous years. The local authorities are exceedingly well satisfied with the efforts of the headmaster, Mr. Mutti, to improve the school, and his good work as a teacher is thoroughly appreciated. The school, taking its higher, middle, and primary sections together, has an enrolment of 149 pupils, which, considering that Unao is a very small town, is a very good figure. The daily attendance is 90 per cent. of the enrolment. The school, besides its own primary section, has also a branch school for primary instruction in a removed quarter of the town, and this branch is attended by 90 boys, very well looked after and instructed.

Sitapur.—This school has 20 boys preparing for matriculation in 1879 and 1880. In January last I examined the whole school consisting of 110 boys, and especially the 20 forming the higher section. The results were generally satisfactory, and I thought the classification, then just constituted for the new year, very judicious. The entrance class of 10 boys seemed to me a good one, but it was not likely that all would stay on to matriculate. At the last entrance examination the school met with quite the average success, passing 3 candidates out of the 6 that went up, and all 3 in the 2nd division. The headmaster has been in charge of the school now for two years, and has done much during the time to improve the tuition of the classes. He complains of the reluctance shown to pay the higher rates of fees now prescribed for English-teaching schools. But he has 4 branch schools located in various quarters of the city and cantonments, and in these boys who are too poor to pay for English instruction can obtain a good elementary education in the vernacular for a very trifling fee, or if they are too poor to pay any fee at all, then altogether free of charge. The school building requires re-roofing, and the District Engineer will take the work in hand so soon as the requisite outlay has been sanctioned. The boarding-house, contiguous to the school-house and built from local funds, has 11 inmates under the care of a resident master. The boarders are among the most industrious of the scholars, and "they are all, with one exception" as the head master reports, "very well-behaved lads."

Hardoi.—There are 31 boys in the higher section of this school, which is a very fair roll for a small place like Hardoi. I visited the school in December last, and examined all the classes except the entrance class, which was absent at Lucknow for its examination. The teaching of the school is very good, and the only backward class was the 3rd, which had but a few days before been in for the middle Anglo-vernacular examination. This class was not strong enough in its mathematics to do well in such an examination. The school maintained its reputation, however, in the entrance examination and did better than any Government school in Oudh. There were 10 candidates from Hardoi, and 7 of them passed, one in the 1st, five in the 2nd, and one in the 3rd division. The school, in its combined higher, middle, and lower sections, contains 117 pupils, and there is also a good branch school for primary vernacular instruction containing 45 boys. The headmaster and his subordinates do their work diligently, and give satisfaction to the local authorities. A boarding-house has just been completed for the school, and at present accommodates 23 pupils.

Lakhimpur.—The high department of this school has an entrance class of 9, and a preparatory entrance class of 10 pupils, or 19 pupils in all. A well-attended high school can hardly be expected at Lakhimpur, which in itself is little more than a village. The kacheri officials residing at Lakhimpur give the school somewhat of a constituency, but even this constituency has been recently reduced by the closing of the settlement operations. The school in its entirety—high, middle, and lower sections combined—musters only 88 scholars. The school however is creditably managed, and its classes fairly well taught. At the entrance examination there were 4 examinees from this school, of whom 2 passed, both in the 2nd division. The present entrance class was rather backward on its formation in January last, but since then it has made a good deal of progress, and may not do badly at the end of the year.

Fyzabad.—It was with great regret that I had to report in the middle of the year the death of Mr. Inglis, the able and conscientious headmaster of this school. Mr. Inglis had been in charge of the school for 5 years, and, while firmly but gently maintaining discipline, was so zealously interested in the progress of his pupils and in the welfare of his subordinates, so ready to lend a helping hand whenever there was work to do or a difficulty to be got over, that he had won an universal regard and esteem. The Deputy Commissioner writing of the sad event of his death says: "Mr. Inglis was a most patient and kindly man, and his loss was as much mourned by his teachers and school-boys as by his many English friends." Mr. Budden, the present headmaster took charge of the school on the 19th of September, and found 246 pupils on the rolls, of whom 32 were in the higher section, 119 in the middle section, and 95 in the primary section. All the classes were in a satisfactory state except the 3rd

class,—the head class of the middle section, consisting of 23 pupils, rather a hopeless class, composed as it was in a large measure of men rather than boys, many of whom had been in the class for over two years and some for over three. This class had been a trouble to Mr. Inglis, and it was his intention, I know, to cut its dimensions down to one-half. The entrance class consisted of 17 pupils, and the preparatory entrance class of 15, Of the 17 entrance pupils only 8 were considered fit to go up for matriculation, and 5 of these passed, 4 in the 2nd division and one in the 3rd. The present entrance and preparatory entrance classes muster 14 and 15 pupils respectively, and though neither, as Mr. Budden says, is more than a "middling" class, yet both contain some very promising lads. He expects much from a year's good work upon those classes. Mr. Budden has brought a very earnest spirit to his new charge, and I doubt not but that under his careful management the school will continue to prosper and make progress.

Gonda.—There are 17 boys in the higher section of this school, 9 of them being in the entrance class and 14 in the preparatory entrance class. The school has generally stood well among the high schools in Oudh for success in the entrance examination, and this year it takes a fair place. Only 4 candidates went up as matriculants, and 3 of them passed, one in each division. The youth who passed in the 1st division obtained a Government scholarship of Rs. 8 per mensem, and has passed on to the Canning college for further study: so also has the youth who passed in the 2nd division, a local scholarship of Rs. 6 per mensem having been found for him. The school, all sections included, contains 115 scholars, all learning English, primary vernacular instruction being given in 2 branch schools, which however have a rival in an aided mission school, where, as is said, no fees are charged and books are supplied gratis. The school is remarkably well-conducted throughout, and all the teachers are exceptionally painstaking and steady. There are 17 boarders living in a good building, erected a few years ago from local funds, and it is satisfactory to be able to say that these boarders are as diligent and as successful in gaining promotion as any boys in the school.

Bahraich—There was a very fair entrance class of 9 students in this school when I examined it in March, 1878, but 6 of these students left it at midsummer, one in quest of employ, and 5 others on transfer of their guardians to other stations. Of the 3 students who finally went up for matriculation, one was the native doctor attached to the jail who was able to give only occasional attendance in the school, but he managed to pass in the 3rd division, and this was the only candidate who did pass. The school therefore does not show well in the entrance list this year. The higher section of the school now numbers 19 pupils, of whom 6 are in the entrance class and 13 in the preparatory entrance class. These, combined with 52 in the middle section, and 36 in the primary section, make up a total school-roll of 107 boys. This, though small for a large town like Bahraich, is, I am assured, as full an enrolment as can be expected under the new scale of fees, and in a town which does not much appreciate English instruction. There are 3 branch schools however in various quarters of the town numbering together 159 pupils, besides 4 aided mission schools with a total of 177 pupils, all the 7 schools giving elementary instruction in the vernacular, so that such education as the townspeople are inclined to is pretty freely afforded. The Bahraich school has not yet done very well in the public examinations, but I believe it has made some tuitional progress during the last few years. The headmaster reports that he receives much kindly assistance from Major deMontmorency, the Deputy Commissioner, who frequently finds appointments for boys of the school if at all qualified and deserving.

Rae Bareli.—In the last two years this school has met with very poor success in the entrance examination. In 1877 only one candidate passed in the 3rd division, out of 7 sent up, and again in 1878 only a single candidate passed also in the 3rd division, out of 8 who sat for the examination. Until the introduction of the new scales of fees the school in its middle and lower sections was overcrowded by reason of the constant influx of pupils who paid little or nothing for their education. In order to make a distribution of the work, the teachers were obliged to pass boys on from class to class before they were really fit for promotion. The consequence was that the pupils coming up to the headmaster in the higher section were generally so ill-grounded in English and other subjects that it was almost impossible to train them, in two or even three years, effectually for matriculation. The charging of a fee for first admission and a strict adherence to the new fee-rules in all particulars has prevented overcrowding, and has had the effect generally of weeding the school of unsatisfactory pupils. Instead of containing, as formerly, over 200 boys, at least 50 per cent. of whom should have been in some cheap vernacular school, the school in its three sections contains now only 118 boys, but all paying the fees prescribed for their respective classes. Those who cannot afford to pay these fees can get a cheaper or even gratuitous education in a mission school hard by, or in any of three branch schools opened in the town at the joint expense of Government and the municipality. The high school building was not spacious enough nor the staff large enough for the former attendance. With reduced numbers there is no longer any pressure on the school-space, and the teachers can give more attention and consequently better instruction

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to the more manageable classes with which they now have to deal. The present entrance and preparatory entrance classes, containing 9 and 12 scholars, respectively, are making steady progress in their studies, and the school throughout is in very good order. The 3rd class however preparing for the middle class Anglo-vernacular examination will require some cutting down before that examination comes on. Mr. Roberts, the head master, reports well of the conduct and industry of his subordinate teachers, and mentions that the boys residing in the Simri boarding-house make the most of their opportunities for private study. There are now 15 boarders well-housed and well looked after, and affording satisfaction by their industry and good behaviour.

Sultánpur.—The higher section here consists of 21 students, 12 in the entrance class and 9 in the preparatory entrance class. This is as large a higher section as can well be formed in a place like Sultánpur, where the residences of the kacheri amla and a bazár to supply their wants constitute almost all that there is of a town. The school showed very fairly in the matriculation list this year. Seven candidates went up to matriculate and 5 succeeded in passing, 2 in the 2nd division and 1 in the 3rd. The two unsuccessful candidates failed only in history and geography. The present entrance class has some fair material in it, and is receiving the head master's best attention. The headmaster, Babu Madhu-Sudan Mukerji, is a good English scholar, and has the reputation of being a skilful teacher. It is to be hoped his matriculants will do him justice at the end of the year. The middle section of the school contains 49 scholars, so also does the lower section. In all, there is a school-roll of 119 scholars. The lower section has dwindled down a good deal during the last two years, as boys are not now admitted except on payment of an admission fee. Those who wish for cheap vernacular instruction go, or can go, to a village school lying about a mile outside the town. The headmaster suggests the opening of a branch school within the town itself, and the suggestion will be followed as soon as a suitable building can be rented for the purpose. Formerly there were two such branch schools, but these were abolished for some reason or other. The assistant inspector, who visited Sultánpur in February last, also recommends the opening of a branch school. At the time of the assistant inspector's visit the headmaster had got his school into good working order for the new year. All the classes were carefully examined and the report in the assistant inspector's diary closes with these words: "Though the classes were only re-arranged a month ago, all of them have done very well indeed, and the whole school is in very good order." The school-building was re-roofed during the year, and other long-needed repairs executed. The cost was considerable and was borne by the Public Works Department budget. While the repairs were going on, the school was held in the circuit bungalow lent by the Deputy Commissioner of the district.

Partabgarh.—This school failed entirely in the entrance examination. The entrance class consisted of but 4 students and only 3 of those were found fit in a trial test to attempt matriculation. None were successful, all three failing in English and one of the three in mathematics also. These three students have been persuaded to stay on for another year, and have been joined by 7 others promoted from the last preparatory entrance class, so that the present entrance class consists of 10 scholars, of whom the head-master speaks very hopefully. His present preparatory entrance class also contains 10 boys. The middle section of the school has a roll of 51 boys. In all there are 107 boys in the school. The assistant inspector examined the school in January last just after the promotions for the new year had been made. He was tolerably well satisfied with the results, though the necessity of hard work on the part both of pupils and of teachers was very apparent, as no class of the middle section was without boys who did not show signs of having been rather prematurely promoted. The school is not situated in or near the town of Partabgarh. It is situated in a place called MacAndrewganj,—a bazar built in the neighbourhood of the public offices. The town of Partabgarh is 5 miles off the school. There is a small place called Bela about a mile distant, and there a small branch school for vernacular teaching is open. The branch numbers 32 scholars, whom the assistant inspector found very well taught. There is a boarding-house close to MacAndrewganj containing 9 inmates, for whom there are pleasant and comfortable quarters. As usual, these boarders do well in their classes.

Aided High Schools.—There are three of these in the province, the Canning school, the Church mission school of Raja-ka-bazar in the city of Lucknow, and the Balrámpur school.

Canning School.—The higher section of this school contained at the end of the year 89 students, of whom 43 were in the entrance class, and 46 in the preparatory entrance class. It is not desirable at present to maintain larger classes than these in the higher part of the school. The entrance class of the past year originally consisted of 42 scholars, but 22 only actually went forward for the entrance examination. Of these 14 passed, 2 in the 1st division, 8 in the 2nd and 4 in the 3rd, a result which the principal, I believe, deemed satisfactory. The middle section of the school had 310 boys in it on the 31st March last and the lower section 176 boys; altogether there were at the close of the year 575 scholars on the roll of this aided collegiate school.

The average daily attendance is about 86 per cent of the roll,—a sufficiently large attendance fully to occupy the time and attention of those whose duty it is to teach in the school.

The Raja-ka-bazár Church Mission School, Lucknow.—From this school 4 boys passed the entrance examination of December last, out of 6 that went in, 2 being placed in the 2nd division, and 2 in the 3rd. The school sent in no candidates in 1877, and for 2 years previously had been unsuccessful. The higher section of the school, on the 31st of March last, contained 21 scholars, of whom 4 were in the entrance class, and 17 in the preparatory entrance class. There is a large middle section also, numbering on the same date 106 boys, and a primary section numbering 273 boys. Taking all three sections together there were 400 boys in this Raja-ka-bázár school at the close of the year. The school is doing a good work in Lucknow, and the tuition imparted is of very fair quality. Boys from this school attended all the public examinations of the year—the Calcutta university entrance, the middle class Anglo-vernacular, and the middle class vernacular,—the examinations usually taken account of in the Educational Report of these provinces. The reading of many boys of the school however is directed more to preparation for the English entrance examination of the Lahore university college, and a good deal of success has of late years been the result. During the past year 7 boys went in for the examination named, and 6 of them came out successful. The grant-in-aid paid to the school is Rs. 1,800 per annum. This grant is not given in aid of any particular section of the school, but in aid of the school as a whole. The full tuitional cost of the school for the past year was Rs. 4,794 so that the Government has not been bearing an undue share of the expense. The school has been in existence since 1859, and has aided considerably in the education of the youth of Lucknow. It well deserves the assistance received from the State.

Balrámpur School.—There are not many people in the town of Balrámpur who desire that their sons should be educated up to the matriculation standard, but for some years past, an entrance class and a preparatory entrance class, for such education, have been kept up in this school. At the close of the year, these two classes contained 5 and 6 boys respectively. The school has on two or three occasions passed a candidate in the entrance examination, but it failed to do so at the last trial, although 3 students went up. The middle section of the school contains 38 boys, and the lower section 92 boys, of whom only 21 have begun English. The average daily attendance for the year is 86 only, a figure which, when compared with the average roll 136, gives 63 as the percentage of attendance. The attendance at the school is in fact very irregular, as the headmaster acknowledges, but many of the scholars are the children of cultivators, while others have their homes in distant villages, and are constantly being called away from school for one reason or another. The English instruction imparted is not very effective, for those under-masters who have English to teach are so poorly paid that only inferior men will accept the duty. The vernacular instruction, however, is very fair, and the bulk of the students come only for the vernacular. The headmaster gets a fair salary, and is capable, but he gets rather unpromising students sent up to him: hence his small success at the entrance examinations. The Government grant-in-aid is Rs. 130 a month, but by far the larger half of the expense is borne by the Maháraja. The school has a good and commodious building, which has lately been put into thorough repair. This school-house and a dispensary close by are monuments of the Maháraja's liberality towards the people on his estate.

Unaided School.—The La Martinière institution is the only unaided school in the province that prepares candidates for the Calcutta university entrance examination. The two higher classes of the school had at the end of the year a total roll of 61 scholars, of whom 33 were in the 1st class, and 28 in the 2nd. Not all these scholars are intended to go up for matriculation. Many will pass to business without attempting to matriculate. At the entrance examination of December last, 12 candidates from La Martinière presented themselves, and 9 of them were successful, being placed as follows:—3 in the 1st division, 5 in the 2nd division, and 1 in the 3rd. Taking all its classes together, including the Roorkee class, the institution numbers 215 scholars, a proportion of whom are day-scholars from the station of Lucknow. Very many day-scholars, however, cannot be allowed, as the care and tuition of the boarders are the first charge of the masters. I believe the year passed without any serious sickness in the institution."

Bánda.—This school should have been noticed earlier. It is promising and well managed. Mr. McConaghey, the Collector, visits and examines it frequently, and thus helps to maintain its efficiency and popularity. The fee-income has slightly increased and the municipality now give the school a small monthly grant for scholarships and prizes. Four boys passed the entrance examination, one in the 1st and three in the 2nd division. Four boys also passed the middle class examination. There are 15 boarders, all but one holders of scholarships.

35. Middle English schools teach up to the middle class Anglo-vernacular examination, and, broadly speaking, may be judged by its results although uniformity of standard cannot possibly be secured. In the past year there was an almost general

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failure in mathematics, and the paper in this subject has been complained of as being too difficult for middle school boys. The abstract results of the examination are given in the following table. The corresponding table for the preceding year shows 105 passed out of 861 candidates, so that there appears to be considerable improvement in the quality of the diminished number of last year's students.

Class of schools.	Number of schools	Number of boys examined.	Passed.	Fail.
Government High Schools	25	343	80	263
Ditto Middle ditto	29	148	26	122
Aided High Schools	19	221	20	201
Ditto Middle ditto	14	59	2	57
Private students	...	29	2	27
Total ...	87	800	130	670

Forty-four, or more than half, of these middle English schools are the middle departments of Government and aided high schools, in connexion with which they have already received sufficient notice. The following remarks on the remaining 43 schools are taken from the inspectors' reports.

Meerut.—The Government middle English schools comprise the 3rd, 4th and 5th classes of the five district schools. These schools have generally improved a little as regards numbers. The results of the middle class examination were fair in the cases of Meerut and Bulandshahr and poor in those of Muzaffarnagar and Aligarh. Saháranpur failed badly in mathematics and Urdu. The aided middle schools generally satisfied the inspector. Woodstock, Landour, is highly commended. In St. George's, Mussooree, the instruction is good The results of the examination of the Dehra mission schools were satisfactory. The Saháranpur mission school is doing fairly. In the Meerut mission the 3rd class needs very careful instruction. In the Orman school, Roorkee, there is improvement in the lower classes, but the 3rd class failed in the middle class examination.

Agra.—At Etah school, Babu Chura Mull, the headmaster, continues to discharge his duties satisfactorily. The year's results are marked by the success of 2 out of 6 candidates in the middle class examination, by an improving roll attendance, and by a steadily increasing fee income. The Mainpuri school has been uniformly the last of this class. Two boys passed the middle class examination. The attendance and fee-income have increased.

In the Mufid-i-Amm aided middle school the inspector notices signs of improved teaching. It ought to pass boys in the middle class Anglo-Vernacular examination, but it has not hitherto been successful.

The other aided schools of this class in the Agra Division are doing well and deserve the grants they receive.

Rohilkhand.—The schools which sent up candidates for the middle class Anglo-vernacular examination are the four Government schools, the two aided Mission schools of Moradabad and Sháhjahánpur, and the unaided Mission school of Budaun.

These seven schools sent up 58 candidates, of whom 18 passed. The results are not satisfactory except as regards the Bijnor and Sháhjahánpur schools, which passed respectively nine and five candidates out of 11 and eight. Moradábad, where one boy passed out of nine, had abnormal difficulties to contend with. Budaun passed two out of 10, the failure being chiefly in mathematics. The three mission schools passed but one candidate among them out of 20. Their repeated failure proves conclusively that the instruction is not equal to that given in Government schools. There is no want of exertion or interest on the part of the managers, but the salaries they can afford are comparatively small, and they have consequently an inferior class of teachers.

As regards the Moradabad middle school the headmaster says that the class had always been weak in mathematics, and, besides, was deprived of its regular teacher for about six weeks.

At Sháhjahánpur the result of the examination is very creditable and speaks well for Mr. Williams's careful management.

Three of the boys who passed obtained places sufficiently high to entitle them to scholarships. The Budaun school was not very successful, but of the two boys who passed one obtained a scholarship. The boys failed chiefly in mathematics, and the headmaster complains that the papers in this subject were too difficult. This complaint is not an unfounded one: yet the papers, hard as they were, were much more successfully answered in some other schools. The Bijnor school stands first among the middle schools of Rohilkhand. It has a careful and painstaking headmaster in M. Vazir Ahmad. Of 11 candidates, one was excluded for using unfair means in the examination, and nine passed, of whom four obtained scholarships. Bijnor owes its success to the unceasing efforts of the headmaster, who carefully supervises the work of the junior teachers.

In the Moradabad mission school the attendance has declined owing to the prevailing sickness, but in other respects the school continues to deserve the aid which it receives from the State. It is well superintended by the members of the mission.

The Orphanage, Lodipur, is a middle English school preparing for the middle class examination. It has an industrial department in which tailoring, weaving, carpentry, and blacksmith's work are taught, and for which the inspector would recommend a separate grant. The institution is excellently managed.

Allahabad.—The state of Hamírpur school is unsatisfactory. The inspector found the classification incomplete and very unequal ; in fact some of the upper classes were such in name only. Unless the school improves before the end of the year it will be necessary to remove the present headmaster.

The Jaunpur school, formerly an oriental zila school with an English department, was raised to its present grade in August last. Since this alteration was made the school has considerably improved both in numbers and popularity. The English classes have nearly doubled themselves. The inspector is not satisfied with the working of the classes at present and some changes in the constitution of the school staff will, as recommended by him, be made when opportunities occur. The new school house, which has now been some years building, is not yet finished. The secretary to the district school committee, Mr. Reynolds, has by his visits and examinations greatly contributed to whatever success may have attended the working of the school.

In Fatehpur school there is a slight increase in fees and attendance. The headmaster and his staff work steadily and well, and a fair standard of instruction is maintained. The boarding house is carefully managed.

The aided schools of this class, including the middle departments of Allahabad High school for boys and girls and St. Peter's school, are doing good work, and are all recommended for continuance of the grants which they receive from the State.

Benares.—The Middle schools comprise the middle classes of the aided high schools which have already been mentioned, and the upper classes of the following schools which profess to teach up to the middle class standard : (1) C. M. S. school, Chunar ; (2) subscription school, Ballia, (3) C. M. S. school, Basti, (4) subscription school, Basti, (5) Chashma-i-Rahmat, Gházipur. The inspector is fairly well satisfied with the condition of all these schools and recommends the continuance of the several grants-in-aid. The Ballia school is in a very satisfactory condition.

Jhánsi.—Under this head are comprised the upper classes of the inferior zila schools of Kálpi, Jhánsi, and Lalitpur. The attendance in these classes is much the same as it was last year, and the results of the middle class Anglo-vernacular examination show decided improvement, six boys having passed against none last year. Of these, Kálpi passed four, but the highest place (6th on the general list) was gained by Jhánsi. The fee income from the three schools (including all departments) has increased, and has covered the whole contingent expenditure, besides the amount spent on assistant teachers and the menial establishment.

The Kálpi school was for about foum months under the charge of Pandit Umasankar Misra, M. A., who appears to have raised the standard of teaching and generally improved the school. The Inspector gives him credit for the success of four boys in the middle class examination. There are 15 boarders, whose conduct and progress have given satisfaction. In the Jhánsi school there is a slight falling off in attendance, but the fee income has increased. One boy out of four candidates passed the middle class examination. The Inspector complains that the school is in a most unsatisfactory condition. The inspector will of course visit the school frequently and endeavour to reform it. Teachers who are incorrigible will be dismissed. The vernaculars are as badly taught as English is. There are 19 boarders.

In the Lalitpur school there is a slight increase both in attendance and fee-income. One boy out of 4 sent up passed the middle class examination with great credit being 6th in the general list, and obtained a Government scholarship to carry him on to the university entrance examination. The results of the inspector's examination were not very satisfactory, but hopeful signs of improvement are visible. The headmaster, P. Mathura Datt Jotishi, is a good manager and disciplinarian.

Kumaun.—The only schools of this class in Kumaun are the middle departments of the aided schools at Naini Tal and Almora, and of the unaided lower middle class school at Ránikhet. The Diocesan schools at Naini Tal continue to supply sound and useful education at a small price. The Girls' school is most prosperous under the able management of Miss Bradbury, and the Boys' school, though not at present financially successful, is in a satisfactory condition as regards tuition.

Oudh:—The inspector says:—The first group of schools comprises the middle sections of the 11 Government high schools or zila schools of the province. The average roll per school of the group is 58, and the average cost to Government per school is Rs. 1,261 for the year. The capitation cost to Government, calculated on the average daily attendance for the year, is Rs. 255.

These middle sections of zila schools were of course inspected with the zila schools of which they are parts, and were generally found in good working order. They are

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not so full of pupils as they were two years ago when fee payments were levied at lower rates than now, and in many cases were not exacted at all, but the percentage of attendance is higher, showing greater regularity on the part of the scholars, while the curriculum of studies is far more thoroughly carried out. The instruction imparted, though not all that could be wished, is systematic in character and tolerably efficient. I consider these middle sections of the zila schools to be very fair middle English schools notwithstanding that their success in the middle class Anglo-vernacular examination was so very meagre. I have not seen the results of that examination in detail and know only that 23, or 18 per cent. of the 733 boys who represented the Oudh zila schools passed the trial and obtained certificates, but from the accounts given me by headmasters and others who saw the detailed results, I have reason to believe that the general performances of these 133 boys were satisfactory on the whole in English and some other subjects, and that many more than 23 of them would have passed had not the questions in elementary mathematics been rather too severe for boys only in the middle stage of instruction. I must own however that arithmetic and Euclid are slovenly taught and perfunctorily studied in most of the Oudh schools that have come under my inspection, so that a marked discomfiture of boys in those particular subjects may serve to call attention to a shortcoming and have a wholesome effect upon the schools.

The next group of schools is one of 19 schools, and represents the middle English sections—3 classes—of the Government Anglo-vernacular town schools of the province. The average number of pupils per school of the group is only 21. The enrolment of two of the schools, Kakori and Rudauli, is only half this average, and of 7 others noted in the margin more or less below it. The daily attendance is of course in all the schools something less than the enrolment, and since in most of the 19 schools there are 3, and in some even 4, teachers engaged for the instruction of the 3 middle English classes the daily work of the staff is obviously the reverse of arduous, and in the general case must resolve itself into each teacher having to look after the tuition of some five or six boys only. There is great waste of both power and money under such circumstances, and the measure I shall propose in order to save this waste is one which I have already sketched out, *viz.*, the reduction of the schools to a purely vernacular form. In that form, with a middle vernacular section teaching up to the standard of the middle class vernacular examination, and a lower section for primary vernacular instruction, they will be far more suitable schools for the towns in which they are situated, can be conducted for about half the present expense, and as fee-rates may then be reduced, will probably improve greatly in attendance. During the past year these 19 middle English schools have been maintained at a cost to Government of Rs. 17,989 or at an average cost per school of 952, while the cost to Government per head of the daily attendance has averaged, for the 19 schools, as much as Rs. 51, just double the capitation cost to Government evolved for the 11 schools previously considered. Within the 15 months from January, 1878, to March, 1879, I have myself inspected 14 of these schools and the Assistant Inspector has inspected the remaining 5, and several also of those inspected by myself. We are satisfied with the statistical condition of none of them, and with the tuitional condition of but very few of them. The attendance is dwindling down every day, and the tuition in most cases is of the feeblest character. The boys go away because they have to pay fees, and the teachers teach badly because they are not able to teach otherwise, seeing that they are mostly but poor English scholars, and in not a few cases poor vernacular scholars also. The results of the middle class Anglo-vernacular examination show how very few of these schools can bring pupils up to a proper standard of knowledge. Out of 74 candidates not one passed in all subjects for a certificate, while there were very many who did not pass in any single subject. The truth is the schools are quite useless as middle English schools and the only way to make them useful is to do as I have suggested and get rid of the English teaching altogether.

Haidargarh	17	pupils.
Fatehpur	12	"
Zaidpur	14	"
Muhamdi	20	"
Tanda	20	"
Ajudhia	15	"
Atraula	14	"

The eight aided schools in the statement are also middle English sections of schools, and not complete schools. The Canning school in its middle section contains very large classes, for the highest of which only, the third, can room be found in the recently opened new building. The grant to the Canning collegiate institution is Rs. 25,000 a year. The portion of this grant spent during the past year upon the middle English school or section was Rs. 4,335. Dividing this by 232, the average daily attendance in the section, we get a capitation cost to Government of Rs. 19½. The 29 boys who went up from the Canning school for the middle class Anglo-vernacular examination, were, I am informed, a very well instructed batch of candidates. They had been in good hands during the whole of the year, and their capabilities had been well tested before they were allowed to proceed to the examination. Still only one of the 29 passed in all subjects and gained a certificate. I have heard that a good proportion of the 29 did well in some of the subjects, among others, English; and that the majority of failures, as happened in Government schools, took

place in the papers on elementary mathematics. All I can say is that if 28 boys out of 29 who go in for any examination from the Canning school meet with a pluck, the boys who pass that examination, from whatever school they come, must be set down as extraordinarily good boys.

The middle section of the Raja-ka-bazár school also numbers a large roll of scholars and is maintained at a low cost to Government, the cost per pupil chargeable to the grant-in-aid being less than Rs. 7. The school wants however an additional master in its middle section to strengthen the instruction, which in that part of the school does not come up to the requisite standard. Neither in the past year nor in the year preceding did this school pass a boy in the middle class Anglo-vernacular examination.

The middle section of the Balrampur school is also in a backward condition, partly from the irregular attendance of the boys, and partly from the poor attainments of the teachers.

The Nakhas school in Lucknow is the principal school of the American mission. It has not been doing well for two years past, owing, it is said, to neglect and bad management on the part of the headmaster, a native Christian, who presuming on long service, began at last to take things very easy and to resent all demands for better work. The Revd. Mr. Badley, who is manager of the school, has appointed a new headmaster, under whom he has hopes that the school will improve.

The three Church mission schools, Victoria street, Ranikatra, and Husseinganj, are schools of inferior standing among middle English schools. The first and third of the three should indeed have been returned as primary English schools. The Ranikatra school is more forward in its classification, and sent in two boys for the middle class Anglo-vernacular examination, but neither of them passed. In all three schools the teaching requires supervision.

The Mahmudábád school, supported (with aid from Government) by the Rája of the place, has but a small middle English section, but the school is meant more for Persian and the vernaculars than for English. I examined this school in February last and was well satisfied with the work shown. The English classes were being well taught, though the headmaster had been unable to work with them full hours. This headmaster is a good manager and a good teacher, and the two boys who went up from his school for the middle class Anglo-vernacular examination would, I think, have passed, had not ill-health obliged him to leave them for the latter half of their course to the care of a substitute, with whose method of instruction the boys were unfamiliar. These boys were still in the school when I examined it, and both they and six boys in the class below passed a very good examination.

The middle classes of the LaMartinière Collegiate school are included in the statement, as, though the institution receives no grant-in-aid from Government and is not inspected by educational officers, the principal nevertheless sends a statement of attendance and expenditure to the inspector's office for insertion in the annual educational returns. The total tuitional cost of these middle classes was Rs. 8,141 for the past year, and the average daily attendance was 85. The cost per head therefore was Rs. 96, of which 56 is debited to tuition-fees and Rs. 40 to the endowment. Boys from this school do not attend the middle class Anglo-vernacular examination, their course of tuition including much less vernacular than that examination requires.

The Bhinga school is a middle English school in the Bahraich district and is supported entirely by the Rája of the place. It was inspected three times during the past year by the deputy inspector of schools, who on the last occasion reported favourably of the teachers' work. The headmaster gets only Rs. 25, but he is a fairly competent man. Unfortunately the three boys whom he had prepared for the middle class Anglo-vernacular examination could not attend, one having fallen very ill, and the other two, boys of one family, being prevented by the death of a near relative. The school, including its primary section, contains 10 boys."

36. Middle vernacular schools comprise the upper classes of tahsíli, pargana, and 1st class halkabandi schools, and of aided and unaided classical and vernacular schools of the same grade. These schools suffered severely in the general distress of the past year, but the number of candidates for the middle class vernacular examination has, in spite of all unfavourable circumstances, increased. The results of the examination are still less satisfactory than those of 1877, 230 only having passed against 280 (excluding teachers) in that year. The following table gives the abstract results of the examination:—

Schools.	No. of schools which sent up candidates.	No. of boys examined.	Passed.
Tahsíli and pargana	223	715	164
Halkabandi	165	312	56
Inferior zila	4	13	4
Private schools and teachers	16	58	6
Total ...	408	1,099	230

The following remarks on these schools are taken from the reports of the divisional inspectors and of the district school committees.

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MEERUT DIVISION.

The Inspector says:—"These (middle vernacular schools) embrace the 1st and 2nd classes of tahsíli and pargana schools and of some halkabandi schools. The former have all been examined by me *in situ* as usual and some of the latter have attended at my camp. In some districts (Meerut and Bulandshahr for instance) secondary instruction is not allowed in halkabandi schools. It is gratifying to me to find that 11 of the 13 tahsíli and pargana schools ranked as efficient last year have again been successful. Shámli and Harduaganj have failed.

Aligarh failed in 1877, but has now regained its position. It is to be hoped that Shamli and Harduaganj will ere long do the same. Anxiety for the success of his 1st class occasionally causes a head teacher somewhat to neglect his 2nd. When I visited Shámli for instance, in January, 1878, just before the class promotions were made, I found the 2nd class very backward. The poetical reader had not been begun, whilst the science primers had received very little attention. The class was behindhand too in grammar and arithmetic. Its fate therefore at the middle class examination of last December did not greatly surprise me. The results of the middle class vernacular examination were certainly not so satisfactory as they ought to have been, but it is to be hoped that matters will mend when the ordeals of the lower and upper primary examinations must be gone through ere the middle class schools can be entered. The number of halkabandi schools in the Saháranpur district in which secondary education is imparted is four; in Muzaffarnagar there are two, and in Aligarh twelve. Three of these fifteen schools were successful. The deputy inspector of Aligarh thinks that many more candidates would have passed but for the long prevalence of sickness in his district. Maulvi Mohammed Ahsan of Muzaffarnagar in like manner reports that owing to illness the Chartáwal students were unable to go up. Besides the eleven tahsíli and pargana schools alluded to above, however, seven more were successful, *viz.*, Rampur, Khatauli, Hápur, Muwana, Khúrja, Siyana, and Khair. Hápur passed three candidates, and each of the others one." The following remarks are from the committees' reports.

Dehra Dún.—Secretary, Mr. Holmes. The tahsíli school at Dehra was attended on the 31st of March by three pupils in the middle class and 53 in the primary section. The town school at Sahanspur has made a great stride this year in the right direction, having at the end of the year 51 on the rolls. The attendance of Muhammadan boys has again declined, and there are only 15 in the two schools against 23 in the previous year. The American mission school, attended by 164 pupils, sons of the most respectable inhabitants of Dehra, has done good work; but unfortunately its candidates for examination failed to pass. The private school established in 1876 by some Bengali Babus in the village of Karanpur continues to flourish with an attendance of 80 boys. It sent up two candidates for the entrance examination, but they were not successful.

The Christian girl's boarding school, under the management of the American mission, has kept up its good name. The system of instruction is very good, and the Secretary says, "the pupils seemed to me to be much sharper than native boys of the same age and class."

Saháranpur.—Secretary, Mr. Steel. The state of the district as regards education is much the same as it was during the previous year. There has been neither marked improvement nor great falling off in the condition of any of the schools. At the departmental examination the zila school candidates failed in Urdu; but 5 out of 6 passed in English, and the secretary has no doubt that good work is done in this school. The school premises have been improved by laying down grass in the playground, putting up an ornamental gate and making a metalled road. The 9 vernacular middle schools, four of which are halkabandi schools, passed 4 boys out of 12 at the middle class examination as against 3 out of 16 last year. Three of the four who passed came from the Pandauli halkabandi school, the master of which, Abdul Samad, has accordingly been rewarded by the committee. The fourth boy came from Rampur school, which is in a flourishing condition both as regards the upper and also the lower classes

Muzaffarnagar.—Secretary, Mr Harkness. Mr. Harkness having joined the district only a short time before the close of the educational year has nothing to add, of his own observation, to a memorandum drawn up by the deputy inspector. The total and average attendance in all classes of schools decreased during the year owing to famine and ill-health The tahsíli school at Muzaffarnagar and the pargana school at Thána Bháwan were closed for a fortnight on account of sickness, still the examination results are better than they were last year, 4 boys having passed the middle class examination, which many students were prevented by sickness from attending.

Meerut.—Secretary, Mr. Giles. In secondary instruction there is a numerical improvement of 6, the increase being entirely in the tahsíli schools where the numbers have risen from 54 to 72, or 33 per cent. In the Anglo-vernacular schools the attendance in the middle classes has fallen from 28 to 16. In tahsíli schools the improvement is very marked in the cases of Meerut and Bágpat. Eight boys passed the middle class examination out of 16 candidates against 2 passed in 1877-78. Two

boys passed the Roorkee college entrance examination against 5 in the preceding year. This examination has attracted fewer candidates because it is believed that the demand for sub-overseers has diminished. All the headmasters and 7 out of 9 assistant teachers are certificated. The figures for the Anglo-vernacular schools are much less creditable than those for the tahsíli schools. At Bágpat some real progress has been made; but at Hapur and Barote the attendance has fallen off, partly, it seems, in consequence of prevailing sickness.

School-houses are much wanted for Meerut, Sirdhana and Bágpat.

Bulandshahr.—Mr. McLean was secretary almost up to the end of the year. The meetings of the committee have been held regularly and have been fairly well attended. This is the second year that the tahsíli and pargana schools have been under the charge of the committee, and they have made great improvement. The inspector has reported most favourably of them. Thirty-seven boys went up for the middle class vernacular examination, 14 of whom passed.

Aligarh.—Secretary, Mr. Mulock. Of the 21 middle schools, 6 are tahsili, 3 pargana, and 12 halkabandi. Fifty-six boys went up for the middle class examination, of whom 8 only came from the latter class of schools. Only 14 of the candidates were successful, of whom 3 were from halkabandi schools, against 19 of the previous year. The last examination was somewhat more difficult than usual.

AGRA DIVISION.

The inspector says: "The results of the middle class vernacular examination, whether viewed alone or as compared with last year's results, are very satisfactory. Out of 164 candidates 79, or nearly one-half, passed, the percentage being 48. Last year 190 went up and 60 passed, the percentage being 31·57. Etawah, as usual, takes the lead; Agra follows close, and then, at fair distance and in the order named come Farukhabad, Mainpuri, Muttra, and Etah."

Muttra.—Secretary, Mr. Pearse. The secretary does "not enter into the details of each class of schools. They speak for themselves. The falling off in the number of scholars on roll and average attendance is due to the sickness, fever, &c., that existed during the greater part of the year and is still prevailing." Some schools of Pargana Furrah were transferred to this district in October, 1878.

Agra.—Secretary, Mr. Hewett. The committee met regularly in the cold weather, and the sub-committee gave useful aid. The year was an unfavourable one, owing to the general scarcity and the prevalence of malarious fever. The number of tahsíli and pargana schools has been decreased by one, owing to the transfer to Muttra of the Furrah school. Allowing for the decrease of 65 boys attending this school, there is still a decrease in the whole number of these schools of 130 boys, chiefly owing to the closing of the English schools in Itmadpur and Fatehabad, to the decaying state of Iradatnagar, and to bad tuition in Tajganj. Sixteen boys passed the middle class examination as against 15 last year. Eight out of 12 candidates from the Fatehpur-Sikri school failed, which is a bad result in a place with a strong Musalman connexion of good position.

Farukhabad.—Secretary, Mr. Denniston The number on the roll at tahsíli, pargana and town schools has slightly decreased, but there is improvement in the average daily attendance. In the upper classes of these schools, however, there is no falling off in point of numbers or classification. Fifteen boys out of 34 passed the M. C. examination.

Mainpuri.—Secretary, M. Bihari Lal. From the 9 middle vernacular schools 22 boys went up for the M. C. examination and 9 were successful. Of those who passed, 6 received scholarships from the halkabandi funds. This result is satisfactory.

Etawah.—Secretary, Mr. Staley. The president of the committee, Mr. Howe, in his covering letter to the Commissioner says: "This report is very satisfactory, and shows that good progress has been made, proper supervision exercised, and considerable interest taken both by the committee and its secretary in educational matters." Of 28 boys sent up for the M. C. examination 10 passed in the 1st division (obtaining each a scholarship of Rs. 3) and 11 in the 2nd division. This is very satisfactory. Etawah again stands first in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in this examination. The 2nd, 3rd, and 4th places in the 1st division were won by Etawah boys. Very few Musalman boys attend the Government schools and none passed the M. C. examination. This is partly due to the fact that only lately has Urdu been systematically taught.

Etah.—Secretary, Mr. Leupolt. The secretary's report contains no remark on the condition of the middle schools, except that out of 25 boys sent up for the M. C. examination 9 passed, 4 of whom were from Kásganj tahsíli school.

ROHILKHAND.

Of the 68 schools of this class 35 are halkabandi schools, which were established for the purpose of giving primary instruction only, but which now impart secondary instruction gratis. The inspector, last year, suggested to the school committees that fees should be levied in the middle classes of these schools, but the proposal does not appear to have been approved. The inspector agrees with the

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inspector of Oudh in thinking that it is better to confine the teaching in village schools to a primary vernacular standard. I, too, have always held this opinion as a general principle, although I would allow exceptions in the cases of large and popular schools where sufficient teaching power can be secured for middle classes without neglecting the lower boys. The right system undoubtedly is (as laid down in para.8 of G. O., No. 348A. of 1878) to pass on the more promising boys with scholarships to the town schools. The decrease of 25 pupils in these schools is very slight considering the hard times the people have gone through. As in the new statistical returns the upper classes of these schools form separate institutions, the former standards of efficiency by which lower classes and upper were judged together, can no longer be used; but if the test, which appears to be a fair one, of the middle class examination, be adopted, the result would give seven efficient schools to Bijnor, five to Bareilly, and one to Budaun, or 13 to the division. Of the 68 schools, however, only 50 sent up candidates. The remaining schools had not completed the full course. The results of the M. C. examination are not very satisfactory; out of 160 candidates only 28 passed. The Sháhjahánpur schools failed entirely. Budaun and Moradabad passed one boy each. Bijnor and Bareilly alone have done well, and by their success have saved the division from the discredit of general failure. The former passed 19 out of 39 candidates, and the latter 7 out of 34. The Bijnor schools have made great progress since the appointment of the present deputy inspector, M. Ishri Parshad, to whose exertions is owing the high place taken by the district. The Bijnor schools passed 7 out of 9 candidates. The failure of Budaun is disappointing, as there are four or five good schools in the district. It is evident that too many schools have been allowed to teach up to the middle class standard and that the number of such schools must be strictly limited in future. The Shahjahanpur boys were not properly prepared, and should not have been allowed to go up for the examination. The results of this test depend very much on the care and judgment of the deputy inspectors, and M. Ishri Parshad, of Bijnor, and M. Ghafur ud-din, late of Bareilly, deserve great credit for their zealous and judicious management of their schools. M. Fazlul Rahman, of Bijnor, is also a good officer, but his employment on relief work interrupted his inspections and partly prevented the success of his schools.

There are two Oriental schools attached to the English schools of Moradabad and Sháhjahánpur. The boys learn Arabic or Persian, or both; they know nothing of Urdu grammar, and their course of study is not such as to enable them to go in for the M. C. examination with any prospect of success. The Maulavis appear to have done their best, and they will prepare candidates for the vernacular examination if only Arabic and Persian be treated as alternative and not as optional subjects additional to Urdu. As regards attendance the Moradabad school makes a more favourable show than it did last year, while Sháhjahánpur has still further declined. The headmaster attributes this decline to the parents' unwillingness to pay fees, and the dislike of the boys to the strict discipline maintained. The free school is preferred, where Urdu and Persian are taught gratuitously, and where regularity of attendance is not required. Still, as regards instruction, there is some improvement in the Sháhjahánpur school, although it is evident that the higher vernacular education is not appreciated by the Muhammadan community.

Bijnor.—Secretary, Mr. Punnett. There are only 10 middle class vernacular schools in the district, consisting of 5 tahsíli, 1 pargana, 3 halkabandi, and 1 aided school, which also impart primary instruction in the same building and under the same head teacher. All these schools, with one exception, have improved during the year; all except Najibabad have a 1st class; their attendance is fully up to the mark; and, on the whole, they satisfy the requirements of Government.

Moradabad.—Secretary, Mr. Darrah. The secretary says: "Of the 8 tahsíli and pargana schools I personally examined 6 during the cold weather, and, on the whole, had reason to be fairly satisfied." The worst of these schools were Amroha and Kant. Of the 4 halkabandi middle schools the Secretary visited 2, and was fairly satisfied with them, though both will bear improvement. The one great fault in all these schools is the essentially parrot-like system of instruction, which, with all the efforts made to correct it, it will take considerable time to eradicate. Of the unaided schools the most important is the Amroha Anglo-vernacular school, with 86 pupils, whose flourishing condition is due in a great measure to the judicious management of the headmaster, Lala Janki Prasad. The secretary regrets the withdrawal from this school of the Government grant, as, if the staff of teachers were increased, its numbers would rise proportionally. The other unaided and aided schools call for no remark.

Budaun.—Secretary, Mr. Robinson. "On the whole," says the Commissioner, "the report is a satisfactory one. Real work is being done, and though the results may not appear so favourable as last year, the reason is patent, *viz.*, the temporary withdrawal of so many teachers to aid in the supervising of relief works." The condition of the middle schools, especially the tahsíli and pargana schools, shows a decided improvement in every respect. Only a few candidates succeeded at the middle class examination, but the failure is sufficiently accounted for by the fact that many of the schools were closed in consequence of the necessity of employing the teachers on famine relief works, and that they were all deprived of inspection for a considerable time. The Commissioner says: "Mr. Robinson continues to bestow much attention on the

progress of education, and is an invaluable Secretary. To him and to Mr. Hoskins, a non-official member of the Committee, the thanks of Government are due." SECONDARY EDUCATION

Bareilly.—Secretary, Mr. Stack. The Commissioner observes. "The report is decidedly meagre, and very unlike the usual character of Mr. Stack's work. But this is probably due to his transfer, and to the report having been written subsequent to his departure from Bareilly." Of the 6 tahsíli schools, 4 are in a fairly satisfactory state. The other 2 tahsíli and the 2 pargana schools are not advancing.

Sháhjahánpur.—Secretary, Mr. Addis. As the Commissioner observes, this report is not a satisfactory one and gives but little original information, being based almost entirely on the report of the inspector. No doubt there is improvement observable, but it is slight, and the state of education in the district and the interest taken in it compare unfavourably with the state of things in Budaun. In the tahsíli and pargana schools the number of pupils has been steadily increasing, and all these schools have made satisfactory progress in one or more points. The two middle class aided schools at Tilhar and Sháhjahánpur are doing well, but some alteration in their schemes of studies are necessary if they are to be classed under this head in the future.

ALLAHABAD DIVISION.

The inspector wites to the following effect: The halkabandi schools, which profess to teach up to the middle class examination standard, are, as a rule, mere shams, the lower classes being neglected while the upper classes are very imperfectly taught. These schools must be restricted to their proper function, which is to give sound elementary instruction. In the Allahabad district the tahsíli schools have passed only 2 boys in the middle class examination, and they are, it must be confessed, in a very unsatisfactory condition. These schools are not always at the seat of the tahsíli itself, where the teachers would be more under the eye of the district officers, but are placed in some out of-the-way village, where they are scarcely, if ever, visited except by a school inspector. The presence in the same building, also, of Anglo-vernacular classes supported by local subscriptions sadly interferes with progress. The educational committee has been recommended to remove these detriments by the transfer of certain schools to their proper places, and by closing the so-called Anglo-vernacular subscription schools. The Fatehpur tahsíli schools are in a very unsatisfactory state. The Bindki school had no class above the fourth, and the Kara pargana schools had nothing above the third. The Cawnpore schools have done better in the last examination than those of any other district in the division, having passed 7 candidates. In addition to some good tahsíli schools, there are some promising pargana schools, and of the very fair efficient halkabandi middle schools in the division, most are in the Cawnpore district. It is feared that the deputy inspector has given to them a portion of the time and interest which he should have devoted to the lower primary schools. The Hamirpur schools rank next to those of Cawnpore in the success obtained at the late middle class examination, 5 candidates having passed. With the exception of Mahoba, the tahsíli schools are in a satisfactory condition, and some of the best pargana schools are in this district. The schools of the Banda district passed no boys in the middle class examination Education in Banda is at present in a very backward state; but time only is needed for the attention and interest of the educational committees and the district officers to bring about the great improvement which may reasonably be expected. At present no tahsíli school has a first class, and only one a second, so that no very satisfactory examination results can be looked for before 1881. The Jaunpur schools passed no boys in the middle class examination, but were fully expected to do so, as there are 3 excellent tahsili schools in the district, Karakat having the best middle school in the division with a skilful and good teacher. The inspector thinks that 6 boys should have passed from this school alone, and he looks upon their failure as an unmerited accident. There is no doubt, however, that in violation of the rules for the middle class examination many boys were allowed to go up who had not read a full year in the 1st class and consequently were not properly prepared.

Cawnpore.—Secretary, Mr. Marcel. The committee has been very active in promoting and rewarding deserving teachers and in punishing those of whom it received unfavourable reports from the Inspector and the deputy inspector. Competent and zealous teachers can with difficulty be procured on the small salaries offered. Every effort has been made through the influence of the local tahsíldars and landholders to check the unauthorized absence of teachers and their falsification of the registers. The middle vernacular schools for boys, teaching 2,280, comprise 9 tahsíli, 3 pargana, and 33 halkabandi schools. The number of boys in the tahsíli and pargana schools shows a nominal decrease of 9 as compared with that of last year, 10 boys having been withdrawn from school to be employed as assistant teachers during the year.

Fatehpur.—Secretary, Mr. Roberts. Babu Kalicharn, Deputy Collector, was secretary during the past year, but, as his duties as treasury officer confined him to the station, he was unable to inspect any schools. The number of tahsili schools has been the same for the last three years, but there has been a decided falling off in attendance, which speaks badly for their condition. Nor is this falling off compensat-

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ed by any improvement in the quality of the education given, as four schools sent up 10 boys for examination, and none of them passed.

Bánda.—Secretary, Mr. Barry. There are 8 tahsíli and 2 town schools, with aggregate average daily attendance of 379 boys against 362 of last year. The number on the roll has risen from 454 to 492. The schools at Bánda, Luktara, Sindhan, Sihonda and Kamasin show progress both in the roll and average attendance; those at Kalinjar and Mau only in the roll, while those at Bhaunri and Rajapur show decrease in both roll and attendance. The Mataundh school is stationary as regards the roll, but the average attendance has decreased. The number of boys not paying fees has fallen from 132 to 95. Nine boys competed for the middle class vernacular examination, and, to the regret of the committee, all failed. In three of these schools the teaching is bad; in 7 it is good, fair, or tolerable.

Hamirpur.—Secretary, Mr. H. P. Mulock. Under the head of secondary education is comprised the instruction given at 9 middle vernacular schools. The committee are glad to report that they have succeeded in passing 5 boys in the middle class vernacular examination, which places the district second in the list of the whole division.

Allahabad.—Secretary, Mr. Grey. The report is not more satisfactory than that for last year. The committee met once a month, but, except on one occasion, only the secretary and the deputy inspector were present. The tahsíldars take no interest in the working of the schools. In the 9 tahsíli schools there is some falling off both in the number and the daily average attendance of the scholars. In the 5 middle class halkabandi schools the number of scholars on the roll is slightly more than last year, but the average daily attendance is in proportion considerably less. Two candidates out of 20 passed the middle class examination. It is feared that the lower classes suffer in many cases while the teacher devotes his energies to his one or two first class boys. The one pupil who passed from a tahsíli school comprised in himself the first class. The educational condition of the district is certainly very backward and below the average. Mr. Grey, as the Commissioner observes, takes special interest in this department of his duties, and as a more energetic deputy inspector will be transferred to Allahabad, improvement may be hoped for.

Jaunpur.—Secretary, Mr. Reynolds. The number of middle schools under the management of the committee is six, the same as last year, but the number of scholars has slightly increased.

BENARES DIVISION.

The inspector writes to the following effect:—Too many schools teach or claim to teach up to the middle class examination. In future no teacher will, without special permission, teach above the standard of the 3rd class or upper primary examination. The deputy inspector will watch the status of his schools and according to his reports permission to teach up to the secondary standard will be given or withdrawn. In Azamgarh, notwithstanding absolute failure in the M. C. examination, there is plenty of good material, and the improved management of the schools by P. Kunwar Bahadur, the lately appointed deputy inspector, an able and energetic man, will soon bring about better results. In Basti four schools passed one boy each at the M. C. examination. Five middle schools are in a satisfactory condition, 4 of them being tahsíli schools. The tahsíli school at Bhánpur has not improved. In Benares, the Benares and Chandauli tahsíli schools are in a fair state, and 4 other middle schools are promising. In Gházipur 2 boys passed the M. C examination out of the candidates sent up from 20 schools. This disappointing result may be accounted for by the fact that the former deputy inspector, who devoted much time and trouble to the preparation of these candidates, left his appointment last year and some time elapsed before his successor arrived. In Gorakhpur four schools passed one boy each and one school passed 2 boys in the M. C. examination. Barhalganj school, the largest in the district, is doing well; Piprauli has improved; Minnar maintains its excellent reputation, and Gola is promising. In Mirzapur 5 schools sent up candidates for the M. C. examination and one boy passed. The middle schools are not up to the mark; and the schools are not likely to improve under the management of the present deputy inspector.

Azamgarh.—Secretary, Mr. Evans. The number of boys on the rolls of the 9 tahsíli and pargana schools shows a decrease of 77, and the average daily attendance a decrease of 85. The report on 5 of these schools is favourable. The number of middle halkabandi schools has increased by 2, but the number and attendance of pupils have decreased by 172 and 143, respectively. There were 37 candidates for the middle class examination, all of whom failed in mathematics. The number of schools teaching or trying to teach up to this examination is abnormally high and will be reduced. Sixteen halkabandi schools have been selected as being the best, and no other halkabandi schools will teach beyond the 3rd class.

Mirzapur.—Secretary, Mr. Galbraith. As the Commissioner observes, the report is meagre, and gives no useful information. There is considerable room for improvement in this district, and the educational staff and the committee require a little stir-

ing up. There is a large falling off in daily attendance at the tahsíli schools, which may perhaps be attributed to the levying of fees, but the fees should not be remitted on this account. It is proposed to close the Kon school, to replace it by a halkabandi school, and to open a tahsíli school at a more suitable place.

Benares.—Secretary, Mr Macleod. In the Benares tahsíli school the attendance has fallen from 158 to 135. The decrease, which is chiefly in the last two classes, is not owing to any unpopularity of the school, but to the want of accommodation and the insufficiency of the instructive staff, there being only three teachers. There are 11 boys in the 1st class all scholarship-holders from different halkabandi schools. The school, in spite of failure in the M. C. examination, is in a satisfactory state. The Chandauli school has made considerable progress since last year. Two boys passed the M. C. examination. The number of pupils is very small, but Chandauli is a place of no importance.

Gházipur.—Secretary, Mr. Whish. Only 2 boys passed the middle class vernacular examination out of 64 candidates. These very insignificant results, compared with the number of places gained in previous years, appear to point to dishonesty in former examinations. Some boys certainly copied last year. It is confidently hoped that the next examination will show very different results. The present deputy inspector has worked extremely well during the short time he has been in the district, and has in a few months made himself acquainted with the circumstances of every school. The committee confidently look forward to progress under M. Mahabir Prasad. The inspector inspected 53 schools, the deputy inspector made 359 inspections and the sub-deputy inspector 450. District officers also made inspections on tour.

Each tahsíl is provided with a good middle vernacular school, but as in two cases only they are in the headquarters of the tahsíl, some re-allocation will probably be necessary. The committee intend to provide the tahsíli schools with boarding-houses to absorb the most promising scholars of the lower schools.

There are also 5 pargana schools, 2 of which are in the Zamania and 3 in the Kharíd pargana.

Gorakhpur.—Secretary, Mr. Crooke. The middle schools are: 5 tahsíli, 2 pargana and 8 1st class halkabandi schools. The secretary examined the Majhauli and Barhalganj schools and found them prospering and efficient. Hata school is fair, and Ramkala and Siswa are below the average. The latter will be transferred to a better place. The secretary has seen also the two pargana schools, both of which are prospering. Of the 1st class halkabandi schools, Minwa, Pali and Gola are the best. Minwa in particular is an excellent school, quite as flourishing as the average of tahsíli schools. There has been a small decrease in the attendance of the tahsíli schools, but the pargana schools show an increase. In the middle or 1st class halkabandi schools there is a decrease in the number on the rolls, but the average attendance has improved. This is due to the careful weeding of the register this year.

The oriental zila school shows some improvement. The number of boys fairly acquainted with Arabic and Persian has increased, and the Sanskrit department contains a number of somewhat advanced students. The Hindi department has improved.

Basti.—Secretary, Mr. Gill. The Commissioner observes: "The report shows generally satisfactory results. There are 436 boys on the books of the tahsíli schools, of whom 91 per cent. are stated as attending daily. The Basti and Harraiya schools are remarked on as being in good condition, that of Bhánpur being unsatisfactory. Each, except Bhánpur, sent up one successful candidate for the middle class examination. The Anglo-vernacular school at Basti appears in a poor condition. Mr. Gill notices that the staff of officers of the district as well as the deputy inspctor Babu Prianath Mittra, and the sub-deputy inspector, were employed more or less on relief works during four months from June to September. I can testify to capital work done there by the deputy inspector, who received a complimentary letter from His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor for his excellent services. The inspections were less than usual in consequence of this interruption, but the general result appears to show fair progress. Six boys passed in the M. C. examination. The result is better than in the other districts of the division." One boy, from the Basti Anglo-vernacular school, passed the middle class Anglo-vernacular examination.

JHÁNSI DIVISION.

The inspector says: The results of the M. C. vernacular examination are, on the whole, unfavourable as compared with those of the past year, when the percentage of passed boys was greater by nearly one-fifth. The failures were chiefly in mathematics, as usual. Jalaun appears to great disadvantage in the examination, and this is said to be due in a great measure to the discontinuance by the district school committee of halkabandi scholarships to boys who join tahsíli schools. This is much to be regetted, as the main object of halkabandi scholarships should be to enable promising boys to join tahsíli schools after they have passed through the lower school course. Lalitpur also did very badly in the middle class examination. Jhansi

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passed 6 boys, one of whom obtained a Government scholarship. Jalaun passed 4 and Lalitpur none. Far too much importance is attached by tahsíli school teachers to the preparation of a boy or two for the M. C. examination, and the majority of the boys are consequently neglected. This great fault is observable in all the middle schools, and efforts are making to amend it. On the whole, however, although in many points reform is urgently needed, there is appreciable progress in many of the schools and reasonable hope of further improvement.

Jhánsi.—Secretary, Mr. McLean. Secondary instruction is given in 4 tahsíli, 2 pargana and 4 halkabandi middle schools. There is a slight decrease of 10 in the number of pupils. Six out of 12 candidates from these schools passed the middle class examination.

Jalaun.—Secretary, Mr. Roberts. The Commissioner, in forwarding the reports, is "glad to have an opportunityof testifying to the interest taken in schools in Jalaun by the Secretary, Mr. Roberts, and the Deputy Commissioner." There are 5 tahsíli and 9 halkabandi middle schools. Six of these sent up 15 candidates for the middle class examination, of whom 4 passed. With the exception of Jalaun and perhaps Kálpi, the tahsíli schools are not flourishing. The reason is that fees are levied. At Kúnch a better education with English is obtainable at about equal cost at the Anglo-vernacular school, and the Commissioner, with reason, suggests that the two schools should be amalgamated. At Madhogarh and Orai most of the students are children of agriculturists who already contribute to the local rates, and it seems hard to take fees from them. The committee have now ceased to levy fees for sons of agriculturists, who may be too poor to pay, at Madhogarh school.

Lalitpur.—Secretary, Mr. Greenwood. There are 2 tahsíli and 7 halkabandi schools classed as "middle." Four boys went up for the middle class examination, but failed by a few marks.

KUMAUN DIVISION.

Secondary vernacular instruction is slowly improving, both in Government and aided schools. The following remarks are from the committee's reports:—

Garhwál.—Vice-President, Lieutenant-Colonel Fisher. The number of pupils in the 4 middle vernacular schools under the committee's management has risen from 429 in the previous year to 477; but the average daily attendance is much the same. The Pokhira and Naithána schools have been reported as "efficient" by the inspector, because they passed one scholar each at the last middle class vernacular examination, and the inspector considers that the two remaining schools of this kind at Kande and Panain have also improved.

Kumaun.—Vice-President, Major Garstin. The Dwarahatta tahsíli school is well spoken of. It has been examined by Major Garstin, and found to be above the average in every way. The Dharma school, where the attendance is still most unsatisfactory, will be reduced, and the tahsíli school will be transferred to Milem. The average attendance at the tahsíli schools has risen from 244 to 325.

Tarái.—Vice-President, Mr. Macdonald. There is but one tahsíli school, at Kashipur, the two first classes of which and of the Jaspur halkabandi school, constitute the 2 Government middle schools. The Jaspur school shows better results than any other.

OUDH DIVISION.

The inspector reports as follows:—There are 50 schools of this kind in Oudh for boys, all Government schools.

Each of the schools has, besides the "middle" 2 classes, 5 others constituting a primary section. These primary sections having now to be returned as separate schools, they and their statistics of attendance and cost are relegated to another statement. As regards the two classes mentioned above, it seems necessary to explain that though theoretically they represent a two years' course of middle vernacular instruction, they practically represent a course of three years, for either the 1st or the 2nd class in all these schools is split up into 2 divisions, and it is only very exceptional boys who can really get through the two classes in less than three years. It will be seen that the number of middle vernacular schools in the Unao and Sitapur districts is considerably larger than the numbers in other districts. Six of those in Unao might well be reduced, for they are located in towns where there is little desire for middle vernacular instruction, and where a good primary school, which can be conducted at a great saving of expense, would be quite sufficient to meet all requirements. In like manner, and for the same reasons, the 11 schools of the Sitapur district might be reduced to 4 or 5. Indeed, a measure of this kind has already been forced upon me, for 8 of the 11 schools were dependent for their support upon an allotment from the district subscription fund with an equivalent allotment from Government under the grant-in-aid rules. As the subscription fund has from the beginning of the current year ceased to be collected, and all balances of subscriptions have had to be returned to the original subscribers, the only action possible to me, consistently with the principles of the grant-in-aid rules and consistently also with the educational interests of the district, was to withdraw the grants-in-aid and throw the 8 schools for

support upon the rural cess, at the same time reducing the instruction in 6 of them from the middle to the primary vernacular grade. The local authorities having approved, the new arrangement was put in force, and at the end of 1879-80 there will be only 5 schools instead of 11 to return as middle vernacular schools in the Sítapur district. Of the 5 schools entered in the above statement opposite Lucknow 2 only, Malihábád and Mahona, are located in the interior of the district, the remaining 3, the Chowk, Naubasta and Mahbubganj schools, are situated in different parts of the Lucknow city. The last of these, Mahbubganj, is not needed as a middle school, and should be reduced to the primary grade. In the last report, and for some years past, the number of middle vernacular schools in the Lucknow district has been returned as 11, but as 6 of these were manifestly resorted to for primary instruction only, in the present report I have corrected the return and put these 6 schools in their proper primary grade. Some saving of expense also may shortly be effected in these 6 schools, for one or two of them have teachers who either are not wanted at all, or are receiving salaries higher than are usually paid for mere primary teaching. SECONDARY EDUCATION.

Not much satisfaction is to be derived from looking at the statistics of the 50 schools now under consideration. They show only a total roll of 542 scholars receiving middle vernacular instruction, or not 11 scholars per school. The average cost per school is Rs. 360¼, of which Rs. 293 is debitable to Government. The cost per head of the average daily attendance is Rs. 39 in all, and to Government Rs. 31½. I hardly suppose the same class of schools in the North-Western Provinces can be so expensive.

The results of the middle class vernacular examination—only 27 passed out of 145 candidates sent up—were very poor. I hope the results of the next examination may show some improvement; but, as already intimated, the instruction in the larger number of these schools is as yet a good way below the required standard, while the teaching in some of them is of very unsatisfactory quality. Arithmetic, Euclid and mensuration are in general taught badly, and history and geography are often almost entirely neglected. Still there are some very good schools of the grade now under notice, and I mention those of Paraspur in the Gonda district, of Dostpur in the Sultánpur district, and of Pihání in the Hardoi district, as schools in which the instruction is thoroughly efficient and in all respects up to proper requirements.

The districts of Kheri and Fyzabad have no schools in the efficient column, as the 6 schools of those districts are as yet very backward in the course of instruction, and could pass no boys in the middle vernacular examination. At inspection times also they are found to be inferior to the general run of schools in the middle grade. The number of schools declined is 18, but the decline in most cases is one of attendance and brought about chiefly by the enhancement of schooling fees. The fifteen schools entered as improved are schools in which the teachers have really done something to improve the quality of the instruction.

Middle schools English for Girls.—There are two schools of this kind in Oudh, both aided.

The La Martinière Girls' School, having suffered some temporary loss of scholars during the time its proper building was under repair, has now begun to recover its former numbers. The Lady Superintendent (who joined the institution after the Christmas vacation), has informed me that, at the end of March last, there were 34 girls on the books, and that she had disposed 13 of these, as being more advanced than the rest, in three classes, which classes I have regarded as constituting a middle grade English school. I have exhibited half the annual grant to the whole institution as expended on these 3 classes, which is as equitable a division as I could devise, and one which closely accords with the division made for me by another hand. The instruction given in this school is of a plain but efficient kind, and is in general very suitable to the class of girls which seeks admission to the institution.

The American Mission Girls' School of Lálbágh is a mixed boarding and day school, chiefly for native Christians, though there are some Eurasian pupils and also some native pupils who are not Christians. Here again the three more advanced classes are taken as a separate school, costing to Government half the annual grant given to the whole institution. Besides the 39 girls in the 3 upper classes, there are 41 others in lower classes of the school. The school is a successful and well-managed institution, and the instruction given in all the classes is most practical, sound, and sensible. None but pains-taking and efficient teachers are employed, and the ladies of the mission look closely to the moral discipline."

Section V.—Primary Education.

PRIMARY EDUCATION.

37. Primary schools, both English and vernacular, now consist of two divisions, the lower division containing pupils who are preparing for the lower primary school examination, and the upper division consisting of pupils who have passed this test. I am unable this year to show in the returns the number of pupils in each of these divisions, as the examination now prescribed is new, and many of the schools had been inspected and examined on the old system before the receipt of the new forms and rules. The Inspector of the Oudh Division has, in his returns, stated the number of

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boys in each of these divisions, and some other Inspectors have to a certain extent so divided them, but as the classification would be very incomplete, it is not given in the statistical returns. In the best primary schools, which are the lower departments of some of the Government high and middle English schools, there is no lower division, no boys being admitted until they can read, write, and cipher. All schools in which English is taught are called English schools.

MEERUT DIVISION.

The Inspector writes to the following effect :—

Upper primary Anglo-vernacular instruction is given in theclasses of high and zila schools below the 5th. There is no lower primary department in these schools, because no boy is admissible until he can read, write and cipher. There is a slight decline in the number of the boys attending these classes. These lower classes were thoroughly examined by the respective headmasters and their subordinates, and the results were fairly satisfactory. Upper primary vernacular instruction is given in the 3rd and 4th classes of tahsíli, pargana, and halkabandí schools. The returns show progress in respect of numbers, and improvement in instruction. Under the head of lower primary vernacular instruction, there is a slight decrease as regards numbers, but some small improvement, here and there, in instruction. Of the 713 halkabandí schools, 295 have improved, 220 are stationary, and 191 have declined.

The inspector visited eight girls' schools, all in the Aligarh district. In most of them the girls could read, write and cipher fairly.

The following remarks are from the school committees' reports :—

Dehra Dún.—As has been said in former reports, the number of halkabandí schools does not meet the requirements of the district, and for this there is no remedy unless the Government will allow savings from other districts to supplement the present inadequate income. The people of Jaunsár Báwar have abandoned hope and ceased to petition for more schools. In the nine halkabandí schools of the district, both the numbers on the rolls and the average daily attendance have increased. There were only 9 Muhammadan boys among 259 pupils.

The Dehra municipal free school has slightly improved; but its average daily attendance cannot be correctly stated. It is very popular with Muhammadans, whose sons made up half the attendance on the 31st of March. At the Mussoorie free school, the small attendance at the end of the educational year may be explained by the fact that the Mussoorie season had not begun. The Rajpur town school supplies a decided want, it is kept up at small cost, and continues to be a great success.

The Church Mission School at Amfield is prospering and supplying good education to the children of the native Christians.

Saháranpur.—The only primary English school is the Deoband free school, which is, after many vicissitudes, doing pretty well under the management of an energetic young teacher who has been brought from Agra. There was a second Anglo-vernacular school of this class at Saháranpur; but the attendance was merely nominal, and the school has been abolished. With regard to primary vernacular schools, the secretary says :—"My cold weather tour this year was in the direction of Deoband. In pargana Nagal I found one or two schools in which Hindi alone was taught. Though the attendance was not large, still these schools seemed to be in a very efficient state, and will doubtless, in time, have a great influence for good by enabling the villagers to resist fraudulent practices on the part of the patwáris, who, in this part of the district, almost all read and write Hindi. Pargana Deoband is chiefly inhabited by Rajpúts and Gújars, who have a great dislike, as a rule, to having a school in their village, and who figure largely in the criminal statistics of the tahsíl. The Educational Department, however, has achieved a decided success in Bhaila, a large Rajpút village celebrated as being about the most lawless in the tahsíl. One of the inhabitants was sometime ago induced to send his son to the Deoband school. The boy turned out well, and has now been appointed schoolmaster in his native village, and has succeeded in establishing a really flourishing school, the result of which must be good. The deputy-inspector is trying to bring about a similar state of affairs in Ramkundi, a village which enjoys an ill-fame almost equal to that of Bhaila. A fee of one anna a month is taken from boys not the sons of agriculturists, unless the deputy-inspector certifies that their parents are in indigent circumstances. As yet the system of fees has only been extended to 31 halkabandí schools, and in these, it does not seem to have affected the attendance. The system will be gradually and cautiously extended.

The secretary of the committee speaks well of the aided schools, and thinks that there can be no doubt that the grants are deserved. Of the Saháranpur Mission School, he says :—"At the *vivá voce* examination last December, I noticed that the pronunciation of English of boys from this school was superior to that of the pupils of the zila and Orman schools, a fact due to their greater intercourse with Europeans." Of the girls' schools conducted chiefly by the missionary's wife, the secretary says :—"These schools, I hear on good authority, are in a most flourishing condition : and doubtless the best way of introducing the thin end of the wedge of female education in this district is to encourage the efforts of missionary ladies." An inquiry will be held into the condition of the railway school, of which the Inspector does not give a favourable account.

The inspector complains that the parents of children in the Sahárapur railway school will not buy the necessary books. The school cannot be said to have improved, one reason of this being that the children are frequently removed. No methodical classification has been made. The first four children read and pronounce well, and write creditably to dictation. Two girls worked correctly a sum in compound addition. The 6 pupils who come next are somewhat unequal in their attainments, but might be classed together: the rest are beginners.

In the Sahárapur Mission Orphanage, the Inspector says:—Not much progress has been made in reading and writing Urdu in the Persian character, but the boys of the two upper classes read and write well in the Roman character, which is in vogue in this school. In the Amfield Church Mission School, the kind of instruction is well adapted to the requirements of the children, and the inspector thinks that the school deserves a larger grant.

Meerut.—In upper primary instruction, both in vernacular and Anglo-vernacular schools, considerable improvement has taken place, the schools of the latter class showing to much greater advantage than in secondary instruction. At Meerut tahsíli school, the numbers have greatly increased under Munshi Yakub Ali, who has lately been transferred thither. Baghpat school and the halkabandí schools also show progress. In lower primary instruction, the totals of 1878-79 have slightly decreased, but only in the lowest classes; and it is a matter for congratulation that so many boys should have been able to attend school during a year of scarcity such as the past one. There is a decrease in the expenditure on the halkabandí schools during the past year; but this is accidental, as no money was spent on repairs, in consequence of the late reception of the reports and estimates. Some difficulty is experienced in getting, or rather retaining, certificated teachers, as these are attracted by the higher salaries given to schoolmasters in the Panjáb. In the two girls' schools there is a slight increase in reported attendance, but the classification is lower than it was last year.

Bulandshahr.—Some 31 of these schools were inspected by the inspector, and the result was not unsatisfactory. The school which was established at Bhaonra, in the midst of a Gujar population, was, in spite of every effort to improve it, quite deserted, and it has been transferred to Rájghát, where the want of a school was much felt. Fifty-eight of the present schools are held in Government buildings, and 17 in rented houses. There are still four girls' schools supported by the Government, and five subscription schools. The total attendance is 121 against 92 of last year.

Aligarh.—The present secretary to the committee inspected 14 halkabandí schools, besides some middle schools, and, with the exception of one school, was well pleased with the evidence of progress which he saw. The committee are fairly satisfied with the manner in which the teachers generally have discharged their duties throughout the year. Seven were dismissed for misconduct, such as absenting themselves from duty. The receipts from fees (Rs. 199-8-3) appear to be capable of considerable increase by strictly enforcing the rules, and measures are in contemplation with this object in view. The committee think it is to be regretted that the children of well-to-do agriculturists should not be liable to pay fees as well as the other members of the community. Mr. Hall, during the year under review, took great interest in the welfare of the department.

AGRA DIVISION.

In the lower halkabandí schools, the upper division passed 15 per cent. and the lower primary 16 per cent. at the inspector's examination. But as the complete standards for primary schools have not yet been precisely fixed, these results must be regarded as approximate only. In two districts the efficiency of the schools has been seriously affected by sickness, yet the average percentage of efficiency has not been much disturbed. Last year 57 per cent. were reckoned efficient against 51 this year. Etáwah, Etah, Mainpuri, and Farukhabad were much on a par and may be regarded as thoroughly efficient. Muttra and Agra were stricken by fever, and their low percentage (21 and 29) is due chiefly to that cause.

Of the 20 municipal schools, 17 are vernacular schools for boys, and 3 for girls. These are free schools, and, in theory, are open only to the children of indigent parents; but practically they are open to all, and thus they injuriously affect the attendance at schools that charge fees. The inspector says that he has tested it, and is within the mark when he fixes the number of those who thus evade payment of fees at one-fourth of the roll. This, in some measure, explains the falling attendance at tahsíli and pargana schools; and deputy inspectors have been warned accordingly. Twelve of the schools were examined and found efficient. In addition to these there are 9 English schools, 8 of which are aided by municipalities, and the ninth is the school at Fatehpur Sikri supported by the Dargahi fund. The Brindaban school is the only one that possesses any merit.

In the East Indian Railway school, Toondla, the children are well looked after, and the teaching, though necessarily elementary, is satisfactory as far as it goes. The school meets a real want. Of the Gun-carriage Factory school, Fatehgarh, the inspector says that the teaching is not up to the mark, chiefly on account of the insufficiency of

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income, and he thinks that the grant might be increased if there were a corresponding increase of subscriptions and fees. The Gopalpura branch school continues to be conducted with fair efficiency. In the Church Mission Society school in Loha-ki-mandi, the tuitional status is inefficient, but there is some improvement both in teaching and discipline.

Agra.—The number of halkabandi schools has decreased by 5, owing to the transfer of the Farrah schools to Muttra, which more than counterbalanced the 6 new schools opened in this district. The number of pupils also has fallen, as the Farrah schools were well-attended. The number of Government girls' schools is less by one, Farrah school transferred. "In no case,' says the secretary, "do the reports of the deputy-inspector lead me to believe that these schools are doing any appreciable good, and the teachers appear to be supine to a degree."

The one English school at Fatehpur Sikri is fairly well reported on. At the Firozabad municipal school, boys were being taught whose parents were well able to pay fees. It has in consequence been abolished, the municipality having agreed to pay Rs. 25 a month to increase the efficiency of the tahsíli school. The Mufid-i-Amm school still retains its well-deserved popularity.

Farukhabad.—The secretary says:—"As far as this year and the last go, there is no great decrease of numbers calling for explanation. I am surprised, however, that the district has not recovered at all from the depression of 1876-77, and still fails to send boys to school in anything like the old numbers. I fear, however, that the depression is very general and extends to all departments of life among the people. The attendance has gone down very much. Some steps will be taken to watch this in future from month to month so far as possible. Perhaps it may be found to be partly due to more careful checking of registers by the Deputy-Inspector. Still, in spite of the decrease of attendance, the classification of the schools has improved. Considerable attention has been paid by the committee to the subject of promotion of boys, and reductions to lower classes have been ordered where they were found necessary. The committee have also attempted to watch the numbers of the lower classes, especially with a view to check the neglectful detention of boys over the elementary studies of those classes. As before, absenteeism is the permanent difficulty which has to be met, in spite of the severe rules in force to check it. As long as the people are indifferent and will not report absent teachers, detection is difficult. The committee have also endeavoured to meet the difficulty from the opposite side, by improving the position of masters in respect of holidays and other leave." The thanks of the committee are given to Lala Srikishan Lal and Pandits Baldeo Parshad and Mulchand, for managing, as a sub-committee, the municipal schools of Farukhabad city. In the three Government girls' schools there is a falling off both in numbers and average daily attendance.

Mainpuri.—The president and the secretary inspected many schools in their cold weather tours, and some were examined by the tahsíldars of Mainpuri and Karhal as members of the committee, and by M. Iradatullah Khan, a member of a sub-committee. The year was not so unfavourable as the previous year, but high prices tended to prevent the increase of the number of pupils in primary schools. Two new schools were opened during the year, the zamindars agreeing to bear one-half of the charges.

Etawa.—The secretary says :—"Seventy-five per cent. of the schools examined by the deputy-inspector and myself were found efficient." This shows that the success of Etawa in the middle class examination has not been gained by sacrificing elementary education. Five only of 13 girls' schools are in a satisfactory condition. So long as girls are removed from school when barely 12 years of age, little advance can be expected in their education.

ROHILKHAND DIVISION.

In the primary departments of the Moradabad and Sháhjahánpur zila schools there has been a decrease in the number of admissions, especially to the lower classes; the main cause of this being the restriction of admission to those who have attained a certain degree of proficiency in the vernacular. The object of this rule was to prevent the enrolment of mere beginners as pupils of a high or middle school; and there is now no objection to their admission into the lower division of the primary school if there be sufficient accommodation and teaching power for all. At Bijnor it is very satisfactory to note the increased number of Muhammadan pupils. The headmaster has opened a preparatory class for boys desiring admission to the English school. It is taught by some of the masters in their leisure hours. In Budaun the attendance in the two lowest classes is beginning to improve, but some of the upper primary classes are still very small. The boarding-houses attached to the zila schools are all full to overflowing, and more and better accommodation is wanted. The inspector says:—"These boarding-houses are most useful and valuable institutions. The boys are well looked after, both in and after school. They are trained to keep regular hours. They have facilities for studying not enjoyed by day boys, and in some of the boarding houses, if not in all, physical training is not neglected. Both at Moradabad and Bijnor cricket is vigorously kept up."

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In primary vernacular schools the number of pupils is less by 189 than at the close of the previous year, the decrease being greatest in Bareilly and Budaun where the department was, for some time, deprived of the services of its supervising officers as well as of many of its teachers. The average daily attendance is reported to have been about 78 per cent. of the number on the roll. But the inspector writes. "I am unable to place implicit reliance on the attendance returns, as I have reason to believe that many teachers falsify their school registers. At one time this was a common practice, and though of late years measures have been taken to stamp it out, there is no doubt that it still exists. These schools can be visited by the deputy-inspector and his subordinates only 2 or 3 times during the year, and, in spite of all precautions, the teachers generally find means of knowing when such visits may be expected. So long, in fact, as a dishonest teacher keeps in with the villagers he may go on making false entries in his register with very little chance of discovery. It is only when he falls out with one or more of them, and is reported that he is found out. During the past year my attention was specially drawn to this point by the Commissioner, who was so good as to send me some extracts from the diary of Mr. Darrah, the energetic secretary to the Moradabad educational committee, who visited a number of schools in the district during the cold season. His plan was to give no notice of his intended visit. The cases of falsifying registers were not numerous, but enough to show that the practice still prevails." For my own part, I am convinced that this falsification of registers, which, as I mentioned in my last report, is but too common even in England, will never be entirely stopped until the villagers themselves take more interest in the instruction of their children, insist upon their regular attendance, and see that the teacher is at his post and doing his duty. In the meantime, much may be done to diminish the evil if tahsíldars and other influential natives will visit the schools and report irregularities.

The Bijnor schools are generally in a satisfactory state. The deputy-inspector wisely permits very few of the teachers to form middle classes. In Moradabad most of the schools examined by the inspector were deficient both in arithmetic and geography. The Budaun schools did fairly, except those which had middle as well as primary classes. The state of the Bareilly schools was generally satisfactory. In Sháhjahánpur arithmetic, as usual, was the subject in which most of the schools were deficient.

Of the 16 free schools of this class, 13 were examined by the inspector. In none of them is the instruction carried beyond the lower primary standard. The teaching is generally fair. The English taught in one of the Sahaswan schools "is useless or worse than useless. The boys acquire a vile pronunciation, and without an open book before one it is impossible to distinguish a word of what is being read." At Budaun the appearance of many of the boys indicated ability to pay fees.

The state of the girls' schools is not encouraging, and there is no real progress. The action of Government in the cause of female education should, in the inspector's opinion, be limited to giving pecuniary aid to the various missions whose schools are regularly visited by the ladies connected with the missions with whom the girls enjoy the advantage of frequent friendly intercourse. The Chandpur school is doing fairly. Nehtor has fallen off. The Moradabad city schools are in a very unsatisfactory state. In Budaun the Gunnaur school is prospering. The Sahaswan school is in a poor state. The Pilibhit school had, when the inspector saw it, 51 girls on the roll; the teaching was fair, and excellent order was maintained. In Sháhjahánpur 2 city schools, opened in the early part of last year, had made very little progress. The Tilhar school is in a fair state.

The inspector's reports on the aided primary schools of Bareilly are satisfactory. The two Inglis memorial schools act as feeders to the Government high school, and are doing good work in giving elementary instruction. The mission school at Fatehganj, where there is no Government school, is popular and well looked after. All these schools deserve the aid which they receive. In the girls' orphanage, which is excellently managed, the numbers have considerably increased in consequence of the distress that prevailed last year. The girls of the 1st class give a portion of their time to the teaching of the lower classes. This is an important part of their training, as many of them will go out as teachers. The teaching of English, as a language, will now be given up, and the girls will give more attention to the vernacular in which all their book subjects will be taught. They are taught to make their own clothes, to cook their food, to nurse their sick, and to take care of the little children, and are generally prepared to perform their duties whether as wives of catechists and teachers or as teachers in girls' schools. The orphanage is a most valuable institution and well deserves the grant it receives. The mission girls' schools in the city of Bareilly are not open to the inspector. In the municipal girls' schools inspection is allowed, but it is of little value, as many of the girls are *pardah-nishin*, and the accuracy of the attendance returns cannot be tested. The inspector therefore has not visited these schools lately. Some of the Hindu girls' schools are occasionally visited by some of the mission ladies. These municipal schools never advance beyond the elementary standard, and it is very doubtful whether they deserve a grant.

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In the Christian girls' boarding-school, Moradabad, the girls are carefully taught, not only reading and writing, but sewing, knitting, cookery, spinning, weaving, &c. The school is excellently managed, and appears to deserve a larger grant.

The mission branch school is very useful as a feeder to higher schools. The mission school at Hasanpur is popular, and the results of the inspector's examination were fair.

In the Sambhal mission school (primary) much better supervision of the vernacular department is needed, and the scheme of studies must be thoroughly revised.

The mission school, Khera Bajhera, attempts to teach English. The English department should be abolished, and more attention should be given to the vernacular. The Khera girls' school has for some time been stationary; the Bajhera school is a good one. The following remarks are from the committees' reports:—

Bijnor.—In the primary boys' schools the state of instruction is generally satisfactory. More than half of the schools have improved during the year, and less than 20 per cent. have fallen off.

Moradabad.—Of the 115 halkabandi schools the secretary, Mr. Darrah, examined 47 during his cold weather tour, and found 25 satisfactory. In many places there seemed to be no desire for education, the parents requiring all children who could work to assist them in their fields or in tending their cattle. There is a decrease of 74 in the attendance at the halkabandi, and of 32 in the municipal schools. The most obvious explanation of the decrease in these and in other schools is that the effects of the famine of 1877-78 did not tell upon the numbers of that year, the distress having been most severely felt towards its close. Moreover, it is always the case that some schools in a district, owing to the change or unpopularity of masters, fall from a flourishing to an inefficient condition. A change of masters or the breaking up of such schools is then necessary. The latter plan has not yet been tried, and the consequence is that there are several schools in the last stage of inefficiency which will now be broken up, and the teachers transferred to more promising places. The Chandausi free school has been amalgamated with the tahsíli school in which fees are taken, and the numbers have consequently decreased. The secretary says that gross fabrication of records is prevalent in the majority of schools, and that he scarcely ever found as many boys actually present as were entered in the registers as regularly attending.

Budaun.—Of the primary schools, the Government English school consists of the lower classes in the zila school. The unaided English school is the municipal school at Sahaswan. The Government vernacular schools are the 97 halkabandi schools and the lower classes in seven pargana schools. The three unaided schools are municipal free schools. The primary girls' schools are all vernacular. Three are Government schools, two are supported by halkabandi funds; five aided schools are managed by the Budaun municipality, and 10 by the American mission. The unaided school is supported by the Ujháni municipality. The Government schools have done well with the exception of the Sahaswan school, and there is reason to hope that this also will improve, as it is supported and encouraged by respectable Muhammadan families, and a better teacher has lately been appointed. Of the aided schools—all in the town of Budaun—one is excellent, and all deserve the small grant which they receive.

The municipal girls' schools are on the whole well looked after, and are doing good work.

Mr. Robinson continues to bestow much attention on the progress of education, and is an invaluable secretary. To him and to Mr. Hoskins, a non-official member of the committee, the thanks of the Government are due.

The committee commend the deputy inspector, who does his work carefully and well. Every school in the district has been examined by him at least twice.

Bareilly.—In the halkabandi schools generally the attendance seems to have been very bad, but most of the schools are fairly efficient if judged by the standard of what is practicable. The teachers were taken away from a large number of schools in June, July, August, and September, to be employed on famine relief work; and of course the result was not beneficial to education. The weak points of the village schools are the same as before; geography is taught without reference to maps, reading has a tendency to become a rapid gabble; and the more difficult words are seldom understood. The text books are by no means satisfactory, and the maps are generally bad and out of date. The lower classes, however, have lately been supplied with a map of the district, enlarged from the index map to the revenue survey, and very fairly executed by the Government Press. Unfortunately the indifference of the mass of the people to education is as marked as it was 16 years ago.

"A good year's work has been done by the deputy inspector and his assistant. The deputy inspector is interested in his work and does it."

Sháhjahánpur.—The number of halkabandi schools is the same as last year. The number on the roll has slightly increased, but in the average daily attendance there is a decrease of nearly 200. Two new school-houses are building. "I inspected," says the secretary, "while on tour as many village schools as my various other work would permit. The serious defect I found was that schools are attended only by boys of the village in which the school is situated. Though another village may be

only a few hundred yards off, not a boy will be sent from it." "This defect," the Commissioner observes, "can, I doubt not, be removed by the influence of the district authorities if judiciously exercised. I have not observed it to any great extent elsewhere. It has probably arisen from local causes." The deputy inspector has worked well during the year, and the backward condition of the district as to education is not to be attributed to any lack of zeal on his part, but to the apathy of the people themselves

The only way to increase attendance is to make the schools attractive by giving instruction that will pay or be of practical use. Many of the schoolmasters do what they can to increase the number of their pupils. One teacher, carrying zeal beyond the limits of discretion, recently knocked down and unfortunately killed an apathetic parent who declined to send his boys to school.

ALLAHABAD DIVISION.

The inspector has been very active in his cold weather tour, and has visited and examined as many of the halkabandi schools as it was possible for him to do.

On leaving a district he sent his suggestions, recommendations, and remarks direct to the secretary to the school committee, and these were willingly and readily carried out or considered. The presidents and secretaries of educational committees are doing much to improve the schools, but the inspections and suggestions of an experienced officer of the department are of course of the greatest value, and will be appreciated by district officers. Of the halkabandi schools in the division 321 were examined by the inspector, the number ranked as efficient being only 68, a percentage on the total of only 21. A separate percentage for each district would be of little use, as in some districts, *e.g.*, Allahabad and Fatehpur, many of the very worst schools were not examined, while in other districts the worst were examined with the bad and indifferent. In short, the inspector considers a very large proportion of the primary schools to be grossly inefficient, and this judgment is based upon an examination written and oral of nearly 3,500 boys of the upper classes only of those schools which came before him. The inspector, Mr. Dodd, though an educational officer of experience, is new to the work of an inspector of schools, and is, as is natural, inclined to judge them by a severe standard. It is, however, undeniable that there is much room for improvement in the schools of his division, and an ample field for the exercise of his zeal and energy. With the cordial co-operation of the several school committees improvement in the state of the schools of the division may reasonably be expected.

The primary schools are the lowest classes of the high and middle schools, and the following schools which do not teach beyond the primary standard:—*Allahabad*—(1) city free school; (2) C. M. S. girls' school; (3) C. M. S. Parish schools, Muirabad; (4) Colonelganj subscription school; (5) Fort school; (6) American Presbyterian mission school; *Cawnpore*—(7) S. P. G. school, Generalganj; (8) S. P. G. orphanage; (9) Ordnance school. With regard to these schools there is nothing that calls for any special remark with the following exceptions:—Of the city free school (mixed) the inspector says:—"No grant-in-aid could be more wisely allotted or more thoroughly deserved than is that made to this school, the object of which is to provide an education for the poorest and often quite destitute children of the European and Eurasian community of this neighbourhood. With the most commendable zeal an officer or pastor is engaged constantly in searching out among the lanes and alleys, and bringing in to the school children who in place of being left to vice and ruin and beggary are thus given a schooling to enable them hereafter to earn their daily bread. With this object in view the children are taught Urdu, as it is inability to read and write the vernacular which continues, in a great measure, to exclude the Eurasian youth from public and other offices." In his remarks on the fort school, Allahabad, and the ordnance school, Cawnpore, the inspector says that they are very weakly attended, probably from temporary causes; and that if, at the expiry of another year, the attendance has not increased considerably, he will be unable to recommend the continuance of the grant; the more so as the high schools of Allahabad and the Cawnpore Memorial school already respectively receive children from the fort and ordnance schools.

The school committees report to the following effect:—

Cawnpore.—Of the 137 primary vernacular schools for boys 133 are halkabandi schools, with 4,122 boys and four are municipal schools with 157 boys. An addition of five has been made to the number of halkabandi schools. There is a small nominal decrease of attendance owing to the employment of 23 boys as halkabandi teachers and assistants. Seven new school houses at a cost of Rs. 1,400 have been under construction, of which two are finished, and the remainder nearly finished. The number of girls' schools is the same as last year; but the number of girls has increased by 8.

Fatehpur.—There are two halkabandi schools more than there were in the preceding year, and there is a corresponding increase in the numbers on the roll, and a slight increase in the average daily attendance. From these schools 15 boys were sent up from the middle class examination, none of whom passed.

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There is only one girls' school in this district which is supported by the Government. It appears to be unworthy of support. There are two municipal schools, one Hindi and one Urdu, held in the same building, supported by the municipality of Fatehpur. These are doing only moderately well. There is no provision for good vernacular teaching in the chief town of the district, and parents who do not wish their children to be taught English at the zila school have to send them to one of the old fashioned native schools, unless they are poor enough to be entitled to send them to the municipal free schools.

Bánda.—The decrease of 141 in average daily attendance is due to the scarcity, as parents were forced to employ their children in field-work to eke out a scanty subsistence. Five new school-houses are under construction, and will soon be completed; seventy-seven have been cheaply repaired. The system introduced by the committee to check the unauthorized absence of teachers is working well; teachers are now afraid to absent themselves without leave. The registers are correctly kept up. Some teachers—certificated but worthless—have been dismissed. The mere possession of a certificate does not make a lazy man a good teacher. Great care should be taken in selecting promising youths for the normal school. All the schools have been examined; the secretary, Mr. Barry, examined 34, and a few were examined by the president and some members of the committee.

The number on the rolls of the four municipal schools has risen from 126 to 145, and the average daily attendance from 97 to 123. Their attendance is excellent, and their condition flourishing.

The S. P. G. mission school which is not under the supervision of the committee continues to flourish. Both the nominal roll and the average daily attendance show progress.

Hamírpur.—The secretary, Mr. Mulock, says:—"I am sorry to say I cannot find the education given in these schools becoming more popular; and one reason is, no doubt, the inefficiency of the teaching staff. The teachers are lazy, worthless, and very often incompetent. But it is hard to get a respectable well-read man to accept a pay of from Rs. 6 to Rs. 10 a month without any hope of pension or any of the many perquisites which fall to the lot of the employés in other branches." Mr. Mulock distrusts the returns of daily attendance in these schools, and says that he has always, on visiting the schools, found the attendance very much smaller than that of the previous day as recorded. With regard to this Mr. Howell, the Collector, very reasonably suggests that "perhaps the secretary makes no allowance for boys who drop in after his visit. As a matter of fact, the boys are very irregular in the hours of coming to school, which is not to be wondered at as they have no clocks, and live at varying distances from the school." I know that this is the explanation of much (I do not say the whole) of the discrepancy between recorded attendance and the numbers actually present when a district officer unexpectedly visits a school.

Allahabad.—There are 385 primary schools in the district. This comprises nine unaided anglo-vernacular schools, six aided halkabandi schools, five free schools supported by the municipality of Allahabad, 176 unaided indigenous schools, two vernacular girls' schools, four aided anglo-vernacular shools, one native school partly supported by the municipality, and 182 vernacular halkabandi schools. The unaided Anglo-vernacular schools are supported entirely by the zemindars, and the teachers depend for their salaries on the interest shown by the zemindars in the schools. The number of halkábandi schools has decreased by 2, and the average daily attendance has correspondingly diminished. The accuracy of the statistics of the unaided indigenous schools is doubtful, as they are in working order during a part of the year only, and it is consequently extremely difficult to ascertain their real number. In the native schools supported partly by the municipality, all the boys are taught Sanskrit, and the study of the vernacular and of Persian is entirely neglected. The condition of the two vernacular girls' schools is stationary.

The present deputy inspector takes an interest in his work, and wishes to do his best, but the difficulties of inspecting thoroughly the 402 schools of so large a district are very great. The English officers and the Deputy Collectors inspected a considerable number of schools in their cold weather tour. They remark on the large number of scholars on the lists, and the small attendance which they find when they visit schools. Names of boys who have ceased to attend appear to be still kept on the registers. As regards subjects taught, there is decided improvement in arithmetic, and, to some extent, in history and geography. The great defects in the education of the district are the unequal distribution of classes and the incompetency of the teachers. The first defect is, with careful inspection and supervision, capable of remedy, but it is very difficult to get good teachers for Rs. 6 or Rs. 7 a month. Mr. Markham, the Officiating Collector, remarks that the entire fabric of education in this district seems to be in a most unsatisfactory condition, and that this is chiefly due to the want of sufficient European inspection—native inspection being almost useless by reason of its perfunctoriness. The Commissioner, on the other hand, is "partial to *good native* inspectors. But without really good teachers, on reasonably fair salaries no amount of inspection will do much good."

Jaunpur.—The number of primary boys' schools is the same as last year. The registered attendance has fallen considerably, but only in consequence of a change in the mode of keeping the registers, no boy appearing after a certain hour being now entered as present. Of the eight schools examined by the secretary, only three satisfied him. The classification was in most cases bad, and the standard of education very low. Mr. Reynolds repeats the remarks made in last year's report, that "the want of good teachers must for years be a subject of regret to the committee." At the same time he is taking steps which will, he hopes, ensure that for the future no inefficient teacher shall be appointed. The municipal free schools, unaltered in number and average daily attendance, supply a great want in the city, and are in a fairly satisfactory condition. Mr. Reynolds, the secretary to the committee, takes great interest in the progress of elementary as of higher education, and the Collector and Commissioner highly commend his energy and judgment.

Benares Division.

In the Benares Division the inspector saw only the better primary schools. Of those in Azamgarh he found 46 per cent. efficient, and in the deputy inspector's opinion 27 per cent. of the whole number of schools in the district are efficient. In Basti the inspector classes 75 per cent. of the schools he saw as efficient, and the deputy inspector places 70 per cent. of the whole number of schools in this class. This estimate is too high, but on the whole there is every reason for feeling satisfied with the state of primary instruction. The deputy inspector does not travel much, but he manages his schools with intelligence. The sub-deputy inspector, too, is able and hardworking. The Benares schools have improved; 62 per cent. were found by the inspector to be efficient, and he saw nearly the whole of the schools himself. In Gházipur primary instruction appears to have been somewhat neglected; the middle schools having in the last few years occupied too much of the deputy inspector's time. The inspector classes 55 per cent. of the schools which he saw as efficient, but the new deputy inspector admits only 18 per cent. of all the schools to this class. In Gorakhpur the inspector's and the deputy inspector's estimates of efficient schools are respectively 45 and 33 per cent. In some parts of the district education is backward, but in spite of the apathy of the people, better results are now expected from the activity of the new deputy inspector, and the energy of the educational committee.

In Mirzapur the condition of primary instruction is by no means satisfactory, probably not more than 15 per cent. of the whole number of schools being really efficient.

The status of the municipal free schools is low. With a few exceptions, in Benares and elsewhere, the schools scarcely come up to the lower primary examination standard, and are greatly inferior to the primary village schools. Some of these schools are still attended by the children of men who ought to pay fees; all the aided schools are recommended by the inspector for continuance of their grants-in-aid.

Only a few of the girls' schools were seen by the inspector. The Bánsi and Golá Bazár schools are fairly efficient; the latter is equal to a good halkabandi school.

Azamgarh.—Of the lower halkabandi schools 13 that were very badly attended and hopeless have been closed, and there is also a decrease of 786 and 757 in the number of boys on the rolls, and in the daily attendance respectively. Of the 148 schools 81 were inspected by the inspector and the rest by the present deputy inspector. The inspector found 38 "efficient" and the rest "inefficient." The scarcity of food and the closing of 13 schools account for the decrease in the number of pupils. Four school-houses have been completed in the past year, and 38 have been repaired. The municipal free school in the town of Azamgarh hardly answers the purpose for which it was established, and it has been proposed that three schools should be opened instead of it in different parts of the town. The two girls' schools, both in Mhow, show a decrease of two pupils.

The Collector, Mr. Gardner, and several of the district officers have inspected village schools in their cold weather tours. Mr. Wyer says of Manduri halkabandi school:—"The boys are all getting a good education in the three R's and nearly all the villagers can read and write. So far as I have seen it, the elementary education work is very good indeed, and the halkabandi system a complete success." And of Raunapár halkabandi schools:—"The boys are all getting good sound instruction in the three R's." Of Newada halkabandi school, Mr. Evans says:—"I have examined the whole school, chiefly in arithmetic. They know arithmetic well, and the elder boys know Euclid, Book I., and two boys a little algebra. I agree with the inspector that the efficiency of the lower classes is impaired by too much attention to the higher classes. The greater part of class seven (27 boys) is a sham, as the boys know nothing.

Mirzapur.—Of the halkabandi schools 10 are middle schools, and the rest primary. The total number of boys on the roll has fallen from 3,846 to 3,519, a decrease which the secretary ascribes to the levying of fees, and to stricter supervision of the register. There are three Government girls' schools in the district. The Mirzapur and Chunar schools admit of improvement. The Gopiganj school is in a fairly

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satisfactory condition. The municipal free schools are 6 in number, 5 of which are in Mirzapur. One of these is in a very satisfactory state, and another may be classed as efficient. The Chunar school is in a very hopeful condition.

Benares.—The halkabandi schools are fewer by two than last year's number. These were closed partly on account of the apathy of the people of the villages in which they were situated and partly on account of want of funds. The number of efficient schools has increased from 27 to 32. Five new school-houses have been completed during the year and are now in use Eight more are on the point of completion.

Two municipal schools have been closed in consequence of the reduction of the municipal grant. With regard to the Sivalah school for the children of the Delhi Sháhzádás closed in October last, the Commissioner says, "I regret not being able yet to get the savings from the subscriptions placed to credit for the use of the Delhi children. The proposal is to start a vehicle to convey at least six of the boys to the college. Some of those are learning at Jai Narain's school, so the temporary delay is not of much consequence." Two out of the three girls' schools are in a fair condition.

Gházipur.—There are 151 halkabandi and seven free schools of the primary class. Sixty-five of these have classes above the proper primary standard. In the halkabandi schoolmasters Mr. Whish finds or reasonably suspects the following faults: (1) untrustworthiness as regard registers of daily attendance; (2) giving too much of their attention to the most promising boys; (3) premature promotion of boys. Some of the certificated masters are the worst and most incompetent of the lot, and little progress in elementary education can be expected until these incompetent teachers are forced to qualify themselves for their posts or to resign them. Of the seven free schools, six are supported by the municipality of Gházipur and one is dependent on the town fund of Muhammadabad. Three are in a prosperous condition. None of the four girls' schools can be said to be in a satisfactory condition.

A return of 47 indigenous schools for the whole district has been furnished, but its accuracy may be doubted. The want of knowledge of this subject is a matter of regret, as until the nature and extent of private tuition and unaided schools is accurately known, it is impossible to gauge the popularity and success of the Government schools in which Mr. Whish complains that the boys are taught too much by rote, and that the subjects are too abstruse and unpractical for every day use.

Gorakhpur.—The attention of the committee has been mainly devoted to the management of the 172 lower halkabandi schools. In these schools there is a decrease in the number on the rolls of 265, and in the average attendance of 824. The reason of this decrease is two-fold: the statistics have been more carefully checked; and owing to the prevailing scarcity many of the poorer parents had to withdraw their children, and make them work for their own support. The secretary marched through the greater part of the district in the cold season, and examined a large number of schools. On the whole he was satisfied that there has been considerable progress in spite of the decrease of attendance which is owing partly to the prevailing distress, and partly to the careful testing of the registers. An "efficient" school is one which teaches its pupils to read and write, and do ordinary accounts, and a very large proportion of the schools are successful to this extent. The committee's constant efforts are directed to procure for teachers local men of popularity and influence. Schools taught by masters of this class are always the most popular. Absence of masters without leave is much less common than formerly. Out of 225 teachers 125 are certificated.

The five municipal schools suffered severely from the scarcity. While the relief works were open in the city last year the secretary, on a casual visit to one of these schools, found the master employed as a mate, and all his pupils doing earthwork. Mr. Crooke, the secretary to the committee, does not think that the girls' schools at Gola and Barhalganj supply any real want, as the rich merchants there can afford to educate their girls themselves. But the girls who attend appear to be chiefly of the lower castes, and as the attendance is pretty good, the Commissioner would not have the schools closed if the girls are being taught anything useful.

Basti.—There is a slight falling off in the number of pupils in halkabandi schools owing to the severe distress that prevailed in the district. Thirty-two boys have gone up to tahsíli schools, and in many cases have been awarded scholarships for this purpose. The Church Mission Society's school in the new bazár is flourishing and popular. Of the three girls' schools one is doing well, and the others are stationary.

JHÁNSI DIVISION.

This subdivision, Primary schools (English), comprises the junior departments of the zila schools. The loss of 29 in the attendance in the three schools is ascribed chiefly to the prevailing distress, and partly to the enhanced tuition fee-rates. These schools are doing useful work in giving elementary English instruction, but reform is necessary both in management and teaching. The most important essentials are particularly the weak points of these lower classes, and especial attention will be directed to these points.

PRIMARY EDUCATION.

Primary vernacular instruction in the Jhánsi Division is still in a very backward state. The poverty, ignorance and apathy of the people hinder its advance, and when children do come to school their progress is slow and unsatisfactory. The inspector has been very industrious in his examinations, and has submitted a report on each of the schools whose pupils have come before him. Many of these schools are evidently in a most unsatisfactory condition, but here and there careful teaching and general efficiency are found, and on the whole, there are unmistakeable signs of slow improvement. The committees show increasing interest and zeal in their work, and better teachers from the newly-established normal school will gradually take the place of men who are utterly inefficient. Very slow progress, however, is all that can be expected in the Jhánsi Division, where elementary instruction is not the first thing that the people have to secure for their children.

Jhánsi.—Primary education is given in the lower classes of the middle schools and in 43 lower halkabandi schools, 6 unaided schools at Gursarai, 2 municipal free schools, and one girls' school. The number of pupils attending these schools has increased by 67 since last year. The progress of education was on the whole satisfactory during the year under review. The members of the committee interested themselves in the improvement of the schools, about 20 of which were inspected by them and the district officers. The Commissioner remarks that inspections by district officers ought to have been more numerous.

Jalaun.—Primary boys' schools show an increase of 43 schools and 174 scholars; the explanation of this being that non-governmental schools are, according to the new classification, included in the compilation. In the Government schools there is a decrease of 3·8 per cent. in the average daily attendance, attributed by the deputy inspector to "the indifferent season during the first 5 months of the year." The Commissioner and the Committee are not satisfied with this explanation, and it is hoped that with a little more energy on the part of the executive officers of the committee the number of pupils will increase. One-half of the halkabandi schools throughout the district have been inspected by the secretary, and the schools in the various parganas have been inspected by the pargana officers. The results reported to the committee are not entirely satisfactory; but inspections have probably been unusually frequent and rigorous, and defects more completely searched out. The most noticeable point in all inspections is the large proportion of boys in the lower classes. The people do not care for history and geography, and think that nothing is required beyond reading, writing and arithmetic. There are 64 unaided schools. The Anglo-vernacular school at Kúnch, aided by the municipality, is very well reported of, and is doing good work. Of the 63 vernacular unaided schools 4 belong to municipalities, and the others are maintained by private individuals. There is one girls' school imparting instruction in Hindi up to the upper primary standard, with an average daily attendance of 20.

Lalitpur.—The 22 primary schools contain the lower classes of the middle schools, and the other halkabandi, municipal, and girls' schools. Two of these, *viz.*, Lalitpur boys' and girls' schools, are entirely maintained by the municipality, and boys after completing their study are sent up to the zila school, the municipality paying their tuition fees and providing them with books. The state of the municipal girls' school appears to be unsatisfactory.

In the municipal boys' school at Lalitpur the attendance has fallen, but the character of the instruction has improved. The girls' school is in a deplorable condition. The Kúnch municipal school is fairly well spoken of, but the tuitional status of the Mau school is said to be very bad. No school of this class calls for especial notice: they are nearly all doing some good, but none of them is in a thoroughly satisfactory condition.

KUMAUN DIVISION.

The attendance in the Government primary schools has in creased from 3,477 to 4,879. This increase is mainly due to the active interest taken by the district school committees. With a few exceptions these schools, aided as well as Government, are in an efficient state. The average attendance at the Government girls' schools has increased by 65 notwithstanding the abolition of one school. Generally speaking, girls leave school at 10 years of age, when they have learnt little or nothing, and consequently much of the money spent on female education is wasted. The aided girls' school at Paori has made fair progress.

Kumaun.—The results of the past year show considerable improvement in the attendance, and this depends in a great measure on the influence of the teacher and the character of the year. Major Garstin, as he marches about the district, endeavours to find out the character of the pandits, and will bring to the notice of the committee those who do not take an interest in their work. The Extra Assistant Commissioner, Pandit Bhawáni Datt, has inspected many schools during the past year, and has, the Vice-president thinks, been instrumental in increasing the attendance. The marked improvement in this important point is attributed by the Commissioner "to the interest shown in education by Major Garstin and the Extra Assistant Commissioner, who their tours through the district take some trouble about the schools and schoolmasters."

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Garhwál.—The average daily attendance is about the same as it was last year. There has been no scarcity, but attendance falls much more rapidly than it recovers, and the committee are not discouraged because the attendance is not quite up to the figure of 1876-77.

Tarái.—The 2nd divisions of the two middle schools together with 10 lower halkabandi schools make up the 12 Government primary schools. The three aided primary schools are the two municipal and one Jaspur chaukidari school. The attendance is slightly better than last year, and it will improve as the people recover from the effects of the recent scarcity and distress.

OUDH DIVISION.

The inspector says:—"The statement (primary English schools for boys) shows in all 38 Government schools, 15 aided schools and 7 unaided schools. Forty of the schools are primary sections or departments of schools which have already come under notice, and 20 are separate schools with no superior departments. These schools and sections of schools are classed as primary English schools, because though English is not in any way used in them as a medium of instruction, the English alphabet and primer and a first English reading book are taught in addition to an elementary vernacular course, and form a part of the regular curriculum. For the 38 Government schools the average roll per school is 41 scholars, the average cost to Government per school is Rs. 317 and the cost to Government per head of the average attendance is Rs. 8¾. For the 15 aided schools the average roll per school is 103 scholars; the average cost to Government per school is Rs. 409, and the cost to Government per head of the average attendance is Rs. 5½. For the 7 unaided schools the average roll per school is 43 pupils, and the cost to Government of course is *nil*. According to these figures an aided school of this grade is fuller of pupils than a Government school, but the former costs more, even to Government, than the latter. If subsidiary form No. 4 of the annual returns be referred to, the total outlay upon each pupil, taking Government local and private expenditure into account, will be found to be less for a Government school than for either an aided or an unaided school of the primary English grade.

As regards instruction I may say that the English part of it is as advanced and as satisfactory as one can reasonably expect to find it among mere beginners in English, taught by men who have often but little knowledge of that language themselves. The vernacular instruction however requires some advancement and improvement before it can reach the standard prescribed by the Government of India for all primary schools. By those standards a boy on leaving the lower division of a primary school should be able "to read at sight with facility a moderately easy book in a vernacular language, to write to dictation from the same, and to work sums in the first four rules of arithmetic, simple and compound, including easy miscellaneous questions, and on leaving the upper division should be able to read at sight with fluency and intelligence a passage of ordinary difficulty from a book or newspaper in a vernacular language, to write a passage to dictation from the same, to work miscellaneous questions in arithmetic, the precise standard to be determined by the local Government, and to pass an examination in at least one additional subject to be determined by the local Government." These standards have not yet been attained in the schools entered in the above statement. The amount of arithmetic prescribed is especially in excess of the actual amount taught. As things stand, a boy in the lower division does not pass beyond the four *simple* rules of arithmetic, and a boy in the upper division gets only through the four compound rules, and certainly cannot work miscellaneous questions in arithmetic—questions, that is, in the working of which he must without help and for himself apply two or more of the mechanical rules learnt. The proficiency in reading too, required by the standards of the Government of India, whether for the upper or for the lower division, is likewise somewhat higher than has yet been acquired by, or demanded of, boys in the primary stages of the Oudh curriculum. According to the standards of instruction now fixed therefore the great majority of these 60 primary English schools must be termed inefficient, though many of them are efficient according to the standards hitherto current. I have seen most of them within the two years of my inspection in Oudh, and have not generally had much to complain of in the work actually shown. Arithmetic is certainly not carried far enough, and I have always had to note these schools as backward in that subject. In a year or two they may be brought to fulfil more nearly the requirements of the new standards.

There are 5 primary schools (English) for girls in Oudh, numbering 397 scholars, and costing Government in grants-in-aid Rs. 2,074. The first two schools are the primary sections of the La Martinière and Lal Bagh girls' schools—schools which I have already described as being well conducted and satisfactorily taught throughout. The third is a mixed school for girls and boys of native Christian families. All the children learn English, and get through, besides, a simple course of Urdu reading and arithmetic. This elementary work is done efficiently. Some of the children are very young, the average age being only 8, and some cannot attend very regularly, but the progress in study is tolerably satisfactory. The zanana mission agency has several families, Muhammedan and Bengali, under visitation in Lucknow. Many of these zanana pupils

are learning English, and all are instructed either in Urdu or Bengali. These zanana pupils are visited in some cases once a week, in others twice a week; hence the figure for average daily attendance is small as compared with the roll. The figure really means the number of zanana pupils who come daily under the instruction of the visitors. The agency works also among some Hindu families at Mau and Sandila, but there the pupils learn vernacular only, so are enumerated as scholars of primary vernacular schools for girls. The school last on the list is a small school for girls in the native Christian village of Pannahpur, situated just within the border of the Kheri district. The school draws its grant from the Oudh budget, but is under the management of the Rev. Mr. Johnson of the Shâhjahânpur mission. It is a very elementary school, but 8 of the girls have been allowed to begin English.

Primary vernacular schools for boys.—It may be deduced from the statement that the average roll for a Government school is 42 pupils, for an aided school 41 pupils, and for an unaided school 36 pupils, also that the daily attendance for a Government school is on the average 33, for an aided school 32, and for an unaided school 26, or about 78 per cent. of the enrolment for a Government or an aided school, and 72 per cent. for an unaided school. The average total expenditure upon a Government school has been Rs. 114⅓ for the year, of which Rs. 100 has been paid by Government. These figures may be calculated from entries in the statement. In subsidiary form No. 4 of the annual returns the total cost of the 13 aided schools, Government and other expenditure included, is shown as amounting to Rs. 2,218, and the Government expenditure is entered in the statement as Rs. 1,044, consequently the average total cost per aided school is Rs. 170½ and the Government share of this cost Rs. 80⅓. The cost of the 12 unaided schools is also shown in the subsidiary form cited, and is there set down at Rs. 1,290, so that the average cost of an unaided school is Rs. 107½. The Government school therefore is on the average conducted much more cheaply than the aided school, and very nearly as cheaply as the unaided school. In respect of capitation cost, that is, cost per head of the average daily attendance, the Government school shows a better account than either the aided or the unaided school. If in the same subsidiary form No. 4, the part that relates to vernacular schools be referred to, it will be found that the annual cost (total) of educating each scholar is, for Government schools Rs. 3-6-11, for aided schools Rs. 5-3-11, and for unaided schools Rs. 4-2-7. The first of these sums is less than the second by Re. 1-13-0, and than the third by Re. 0-11-8. In primary education I believe the departmental officers work a school as cheaply as it can be worked. They certainly do so more cheaply and I may add more efficiently, in a tuitional respect, than do any of the missionaries who are engaged in school management about Oudh.

Of the 25 aided and unaided schools 8 are situated in the city and suburbs of Lucknow, one is in the Sîtapur district, and the rest in the towns of Gonda and Bahraich. They are all, except 3, under missionary management, and are all very elementary schools, not educating beyond the lower standard prescribed by the Government of India, while in several of them even that standard is but very imperfectly attained. They call for no particular notice.

Of the 1,215 Government schools 56 are the primary sections of the middle vernacular schools previously reviewed, 40 are branch schools, and 1,119 are village schools. The branch schools give only the simplest education, not usually comprising more than elementary reading and writing with the four rules of simple arithmetic; when that much has been acquired most branch school pupils leave school altogether, the object of their coming to school having been accomplished. It is only a few of them that go on to the main schools for further instruction. There is a little unfairness in classing all these branch schools, as I have done, as non-efficient schools simply because they do not educate up to the lower standard prescribed by the Government of India; for several of them show very fair efficiency in the simple work attempted. Still I could not class them otherwise, as the columns of the table stand. It would be quite possible to raise the instruction in these branch schools so as to make them efficient in the lower standard, since most of the teachers are capable of teaching that far, at any rate: but it is useless to offer more instruction than the boys will stay to receive. In almost all these schools the registered roll and attendance is lower this year than last: there has been little real falling off however, in either one item or the other. The lower figures are chiefly due to the exertions of the deputy inspectors to enforce a more honest keeping of the registers. Judging from the number of boys present at the times when the schools have been inspected the actual attendance has been rather better in the past year that in was in the year preceding; still there are many schools which yet show the effects of scarcity and hard times, and in which there has been a real reduction of attendance. The general verdict of the deputy inspectors is that their primary vernacular schools have passed through the late distressing times without any permanent injury, and that their average condition at the end of the year was not much inferior to what it was before those times commenced. In the matter of instruction the most noticeable defect is the poor teaching of arithmetic; mechanical processes only are taught, and if ever a question is set demanding a little thought, the boys always fail. They require the teacher to tell them which particular processes to apply. If left to themselves not one boy in a class will do

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such a question Deputy inspectors have told me that they are obliged to be lenient in testing proficiency in arithmetic and to be quite content if a boy shows that he "knows the rule." I have certainly been dissatisfied with the arithmetic shown in Oudh schools, but for deficiencies in that subject I should have been able to class as efficient, in the upper standard, many schools which appear in the table as schools efficient only in the lower standard; and similarly with schools in the non-efficient columns, a good many of these would have appeared as schools efficient in the lower standard, had only arithmetic been better.

Of the schools inspected during my past tour, which was chiefly through the Divisions of Lucknow and Sitapur, by far the best primary schools were in the Hardoi and Sitapur districts. Whether the deputy inspectors of those districts have been able to secure a better class of teachers, or whether they use in their examinations a somewhat higher standard than is adopted in other districts of the same division, I do not know, but certainly they showed me better schools. The schools in the Lucknow and Bara Banki districts have suffered a good deal from the fact that teachers were employed there on relief works. M Hanuman Parshad, late deputy inspector, Lucknow, was himself told off to famine duty, and, I regret to say, died of cholera just as all relief works were about to be closed. Knowing that he could not inspect their schools his teachers constantly absented themselves or otherwise neglected their work. His successor, Munshi Ambika Parshad, has had considerable difficulty in bringing the schools again into order. In Bara Banki also the deputy inspector had hard work to keep his teachers steadily at their posts, and he still has much to do before he restores his schools to a satisfactory state. In Unao the teachers did not much absent themselves, but their teaching has not produced much progress in study. There are some good schools in this district, so the assistant inspector informs me, and I hope to make acquaintance with them next year.

The assistant inspector took his tour through the Rae Bareli and Fyzabad Divisions— parts of the province which he had not inspected for many years. He mentions the schools of Partabgarh, Sultánpur and Fyzabad with particular favour, "where," as he says, "the schools are in good order, reflecting credit on the deputy inspectors, and the tuition is generally sound, reflecting credit on the teachers." In Gonda and Bahraich many of the schools are very backward, but some have reached a very respectable standard. The deputy inspectors of these two districts are men of long standing and experience in the department, and they both speak very hopefully of their village schools. The local officers are much interested in the schools, and give the deputy inspectors every help and encouragement.

Primary vernacular schools for girls.—There are this year 64 Government schools with 1,497 girls attending them, against 65 schools with 1,609 girls last year. The diminution in number of pupils is in great part nominal only, and results from striking off the registers the names of girls who either never attended at all, or only attended for show, with a bit of chalk and a takhti, on the occasions when deputy inspectors visited the schools. The aided and unaided schools remain the same as last year, but there has been a slight diminution of pupils in them also, probably of the like nominal character. The average daily attendance, as registered in both the Government and the aided schools, is lower than it was last year, but figures taken from the registers of girls' schools are not entitled to very much credence. The cost to Government per school is Rs. 112½, and per pupil is Rs. 6½ for the Government schools. The corresponding items for the aided schools are Rs. 143⅓ and Rs. 8½. The great majority of the girls who attend these schools, whether Government, aided, or unaided, acquire only the merest rudiments of learning, and are as absolutely ignorant a few months after they have left school as if they had never been to school at all. About one-half of the girls never advance beyond reading and copying easy words and writing numbers up to 100. One-third get as far as reading, in a fashion, easy sentences and copying the same, and perhaps may learn to add and subtract numbers of four digits. About one-fourth of the girls go as far as reading through a dozen pages of a very simple book, and writing to dictation, mostly with many misspellings, a line or two of the lesson read, to which they may add a little power to multiply and divide in simple arithmetic. It is only a very select few who ever get to reading and writing with an approach to fluency, and to working in the compound rules. The number who can read and write to dictation a passage unseen before, is very small. I did not find any such girls in the Mahbabad school or in the 10 schools which I visited in Sítapur, Hardoi and Bara Banki, the best girls' schools, as I am given to understand, in the province, with the exception, of some half dozen Government, and aided, which lie within the city of Lucknow. The *pardah-nashin* girls in the Lucknow schools can be inspected and examined by missionary ladies and the inspectress of schools, and so some little real work can be insisted on. The young lady, Miss D'Abreu, appointed as inspectress of schools in the place of Mrs. Masih, deceased, takes great interest in her work and has been most active in visiting her schools. She enters them at all hours of the school time, taking care that no intelligence of her coming shall have preceded her. She has thus come to know what girls regularly attend, and what girls therefore ought to show some effects of the schoolmistresses' teaching. She reports regularly to me the results of all her examinations, and I am glad to say has really secured

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some definite progress in study. The girls' schools in Lucknow will much improve under her inspection and management. The girls' schools in Partabgarh and Sultánpur, visited by the assistant inspector, are doing only moderately well, and one, that in MacAndrewganj, appears to be quite a failure. The girls' schools of Gonda and Bahraich, seven Government, and six unaided, under missionary management, are inspected and supervised with as much care as girls' schools elsewhere, but scarcely any of the girls have got beyond the most elementary stage of instruction. The girls' schools in Kheri are better in this respect.

Section VI.—Schools for special or technical training.

SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL OR TECHNICAL TRAINING.

38. This office does not report on the schools of engineering and medicine. The law departments of the Allahabad and Lucknow colleges have already been noticed and I have only to mention now the normal schools of the North-Western Provinces and the normal classes of Oudh. Each of the revenue and inspectional divisions of the North-Western Provinces, with the exception of Allahabad, which shares the advantages offered by the large and well-managed school at Benares, has its own normal school, whose careful superintendence in the hot weather and the rains is one of the chief duties of the inspector. The schools are doing their work well, and if good material be sent to them, will do it justice and turn out fairly qualified teachers. Young men who have passed the middle class examination, or at all events read up to it, should be selected as pupils, and then in a year's time they may be taught how to teach and be practised in the art. The schools must not be expected to begin at the very beginning and give the instruction that should previously have been obtained in primary and middle schools. A supply of chemicals and some simple apparatus to illustrate lessons in elementary physical science is much wanted for each school, and as the sanction of this Government has been granted, will be immediately procured from England. *Vivâ voce* examination conducted by the inspectors has been introduced with success.

Meerut.—The inspector says:—"The *vivâ voce* examination I conducted myself. It lasted three days. A few boys belonging to the higher classes of the Meerut and Sardhana tahsíli schools were in attendance. The ability of the pupil-teachers to instruct a class intelligently was tested in the majority of cases with reference to two or three subjects, inefficiency being chiefly displayed in the lame attempts to give lessons in the physical primers, to explain the reasons for the processes in arithmetic, and to analyse sentences. Many of them questioned the boys well in history and geography, though I had sometimes to call them to account for passing over incorrect answers. Some, I observed, had scarcely nerve enough to look the boys in the face. However, this is the first year of the ordeal, and the men only received formal notice of having to pass it in February last. I have passed all the 1st grade candidates. The results of the examination of the 2nd grade candidates were not so satisfactory. Of 24 examinees only nine pass in all subjects. With better materials, however, better results may be expected."

Agra.—The inspector says :—" On the 1st of April, 1878, this school began work with its reduced staff, and the first year's results since that change may be regarded as satisfactory. Out of 37 pupils 18 have passed for 1st grade, and 14 for 2nd grade certificates, and five have failed. The mathematical standard is unnecessarily high now that the standard for the highest classes of middle vernacular schools has been lowered, and it may with advantage be reduced."

Bareilly.—" The normal school was opened on the 2nd of April, 1878, with a staff of four teachers The school has had peculiar difficulties to contend against, and the good work that has been done speaks well for the able management of M. Ajudhia Parshad, the head master, and the diligence of the teachers generally. Some of the men selected for training last year were too old, and others too backward. This year the educational committees have been asked to select younger men, and if possible, young men who have passed the middle class examination and desire employment as teachers."

Allahabad.—" The Benares normal school continues to receive the pupils of the Allahabad Division. When a suitable building can be obtained, Allahabad will have a school of its own, as it is important that the inspector should be brought frequently into immediate contact with the pupil-teachers preparing for service in the schools under his inspection. In the meantime the want of a separate school is reduced to a minimum by the willing co-operation of the headmaster of the well-taught school at Benares."

Benares.—The Benares normal school has been worked with success during the past year and has turned out a number of fairly qualified teachers. The inspector, while commending the exertions of B. Baleswar Prasad and his able staff and speaking in high terms of the quality of the instruction given, complains that the school does less than it ought to do in training teachers because many of the men who are sent in from the districts have but just mastered the first elements of knowledge and are not qualified to receive the final training for teachers' work which it is the province of a normal school to give. The pre-requisite elements of knowledge should be

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obtained elsewhere if the school is expected to turn out tolerably good teachers in a year's time. Young men who have passed the middle class examination will, if they have natural aptitude for the teacher's work, really profit by such training as a good normal school, with model classes of children, should give. The school should not be looked upon as a reformatory for old, ignorant, or slothful teachers. In spite, however, of some unfavourable circumstances the inspector feels confident that the men who have just obtained certificates will prove in every way superior to the majority of the teachers employed at present.

The female normal school, Benares, belonging to the C. missionary society is "an admirably managed and highly successful institution."

Jhánsi.—The results of the examination are satisfactory, 11 pupil-teachers having passed out of 13. The head master, Babu Sajivan Lal, B.A., and his assistant, M. Devi Prasad, have worked hard and well, and a very promising beginning has been made.

Almora.—All the students of the normal school have been recommended for certificates on the ground that this is the first time that in addition to book knowledge they have been taught how to teach.

Oudh.—The inspector writes :—"There are no normal schools, properly so-called, whether for males or females, in Oudh. Youths who wish to become teachers of primary schools and are willing to sign an agreement to finish a prescribed course of training, and to serve Government for 3 years thereafter, first enter upon a stage of instruction, with a stipend, in a middle vernacular school. This stage completed, they work for one year as apprentices still with a stipend, under some village schoolmaster of experience, who trains them in school management and in the art of teaching. At the end of the apprentice stage, if they show any capacity for teaching, they become probationer teachers and are placed in independent charge of some school, drawing Rs. 6 as salary. A year's good work as a probationer teacher qualifies for a certificate. Hitherto the instruction stage has only lasted one year, and very little knowledge sufficed to qualify for an apprenticeship. The period of instruction has now been increased to 2 years, and a youth before becoming an apprentice must pass (not merely attempt) the middle class vernacular examination. Consequently there are now only 12 youths in the apprentice stage. At the end of March last, there were 83 youths in the instruction stage, 12, as said, in the apprentice stage, and 63 in the probationer stage. The number of apprentices who were allowed during the year to become probationer teachers was 44, and the number of probationer teachers who qualified for certificates was 42, out of 66 who might have done so. The cost of these training operations during the past year was Rs. 3,983, charged to the rural cess for stipends, the only expense incurred under the system.

There are 13 young women under training at the Malihabad girls' school in the Lucknow district. They form the two head classes, but when they were examined by the inspectress in November last none of them were properly qualified to go out as school-mistresses. I was present in the school during this examination, and the written work in dictation and arithmetic was brought out from behind the pardah for me to see. It showed that the head mistress had not been very successful in getting her pupils on, for several of them had been under training for over 3 years. At Misrikh in the Sítapur district there are 3 women, and at Pihání in the Hardoi district there are 2 women under training. The 3 women at Misrikh are already in charge of schools, and come together for instruction in the evening to a schoolmaster employed in the boys' school of the place. I examined these 3 women, and found their instructor had done his duty by them. The 2 women at Pihání were also getting on well under a schoolmistress who had a certificate from the late female Normal school of Agra."

Section VII.—Scholarships.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

39. The system of scholarships remains unchanged. Halkabandí and municipal scholarships of Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 are awarded to promising boys in primary schools, who wish to continue their studies at a middle school, English or vernacular. About 5 per cent. of the district educational allotment is set apart for this purpose. Forty Government scholarships of Rs. 3 are competed for at the middle class vernacular examination, and the boys who gain them join a higher school. In the M. C. Anglo-vernacular examination, forty scholarships of Rs. 4 reward and encourage ability and diligence. These scholarships, tenable for two years, and rising in the 2nd year to Rs. 5, carry boys on to the University Entrance Examination, by creditable success, in which (passing in the 1st division being an indispensable condition) scholarships of higher value are obtainable which, tenable for two years, enable their holders to continue their studies to the F. A. examination. Students who pass well in this test are similarly carried on with scholarships to the B. A. examination, and after that ordeal is passed, there are five scholarships of Rs. 20 each for the best men who wish to read for honours in some special subject. Details of expenditure on Government scholarships will be found in the statistical returns. The total amount has been reduced and the conditions have been made stricter. Still, the system is over-liberal. But if it were further reduced and restricted at present, higher education in these provinces would altogether collapse.

Section VIII.—Employment of students in the public service.

EMPLOYMENT OF STUDENTS IN THE PUBLIC SERVICE.

40. The Government order prohibiting the general admission to posts in the public service, on salaries of more than Rs. 10, of men who have not passed the middle class vernacular examination, or its equivalent, came into force only on the 1st of January last, and its effect has not yet been generally felt. Independently of this order, which will in time increase the attendance in our schools, and secure a supply of better men for subordinate posts, district officers, taking, as they now do, greater interest than formerly in vernacular schools, look to these schools to supply, as far as possible, inferior grade vacancies in their offices, and some heads of departments have filled up better paid posts with men selected from our college students. Some 38 teachers have been sent out by the colleges and high and middle English schools of the North-Western Provinces during the past year, about 34 clerks, and some 16 men to other posts under the Government. The professorships of physical science, mathematics, and English at Benares College are now held by native gentlemen who were educated there, and the newly-appointed professor of mathematics at Agra is also a graduate in honours of Benares College. Our graduates are, I am glad to say, making their way into other departments, and generally, I think, giving satisfaction to their superiors.

On this subject Mr. Harrison, principal of the Muir Central College, writes as follows :—

"If this college has had only average success in examinations, I may, with just pride, affirm that we have made men in the higher sense of the term, which is, after all, the worthier task. Although the seven years of our existence is not a long period, we can show students of our training who have won their way in the world to more than competence by the excellent performance of their work, and we have had no instance of failure or bad conduct to mar the picture: conspicuous amongst them all is M. Gaya Prasad, with us from entrance to honours, who, having given such satisfaction in the Department of Agriculture and Commerce as to make the Director reluctantly allow him to accept a higher post, has so faithfully and thoroughly carried on his duties as Assistant to the Secretary to the Political Agent, Hydrabad, that he has lately been desired to nominate one of his class-fellows to the assistant accountantship there, on a salary rising from Rs. 200 to Rs. 450, in five years. It is always with me matter of anxiety how those who have passed from our control will sustain the honour of the college which is entrusted to their keeping. And it is a great reward and compensation for all our toil when we find, as we hitherto have, these guardians of our reputation jealously maintaining it. It has been my wish to place at least one of our higher students in each of the greater public offices, hoping that, by the success of these, the heads of departments may be induced to employ others on the occurrence of vacancies to the mutual benefit of office and college. And I have been careful not to ask for highly-paid posts, but only such as may give our boys an entrance, leaving all future advancement to their abilities, diligence and conduct. One thus placed in the Secretariat has got on rapidly, but it is difficult to break through the groove of routine, by which persons of little or no education, but connected with those already in the office, are made apprentices and gradually taken on the regular establishment, learning mechanically the duties of the various grades, but never rising above the merest mediocrity in their performance. Hence, naturally, arises that low efficiency which characterises so many departments, and is confessed by the heads of some.

6. I would wish further to draw attention to the great preponderance of subordinate posts held by those who are not natives of these provinces. Once it was almost inevitable that Bengal, where education spread earlier, should obtain many of these appointments from the simple lack of properly qualified persons in the north-west. But this no longer holds. The result is, that the work of the provinces is carried on by aliens in race and social customs, to the injury of the people, and to the manifest detriment of the State, whenever, as in the late Cabul campaign, any emergency arises. I believe I am stating only that which is notorious in affirming that the difficulties connected with the commissariat, which were neither few nor light, were greatly, if not wholly, owing to the desertion of Bengalis, who almost usurp that department.

The Accountant-General told me of his determination to break up, as opportunity occurs, the horde of Bengalis which has possession of his office, evidently not thinking it desirable to retain them closely banded together as they are by their position. Probably no other department has so many; but in all, this race will be found to predominate. There can be no objection against strangers who, adopting these provinces as their permanent domicile, conform thereto by at least teaching their children the vernaculars of these parts, but the class in question are as unchanging as the Chinese, and, like them, never become fused in or associated with the population so as to become a true part of it. They have the same patriotism as the Chinese; laudable, perhaps, in itself, but not good for the public service. Am I, therefore, wrong in contending against their further appointment to vacancies for which duly qualified natives of the north-west may be found?"

EMPLOYMENT OF STUDENTS IN THE PUBLIC SERVICE.

The appointments obtained by pupils from our middle vernacular schools are chiefly teacherships and patwáriships: some 14 from the North-Western Provinces have, I am glad to see, obtained employment in the police department. The returns which I have received this year under this head are very imperfect. The following tabular statements, for the North-Western Provinces, show the nature and distribution of appointments, so far as information is forthcoming.

Return showing the students of colleges and zila schools who have obtained employment during 1878-79.

Name of institution.	Number of students employed.	Salary ranging from—	Name of post.			
			Teachers.	Writers.	Other Government posts.	Private employment.
1. Colleges.						
Agra College ..	5	Rs. 17 to 30 ...	2	1	1	1
Allahabad „ ...	12	„ 20 to 350 ...	3	5	2	2
Benares „ ...	18	„ 6 to 175 ...	12	2	2	2
2. Superior zila schools.						
Meerut ...	*Nil.*					
Aligarh ...	6	„ 6 to 20 ...	3	2	...	1
Moradabad ...	5	„ 5 to 18 ...	1	1	1	2
Bareilly ...	6	„ 10 to 49 ...	1	5	...	...
Sháhjahánpur ...	5	„ 10 to 40 ...	...	2	1	2
Muttra ...	7	„ 6 to 25 ...	4	2	1	...
Etáwah ...	3	„ 12 to 20 ...	...	3	...	...
Farukhabad ...	*Nil.*					
Cawnpore ...	4	„ 7 to 15 ...	2	...	...	2
Bánda ...	11	„ 6 to 20 ...	5	2	...	4
Allahabad ...	8	„ 15 to 40 ...	...	4	1	3
Mirzapur ...	2	„ 6 to 7 ...	1	...	1	...
3. Inferior zila schools.						
Sahéranpur ...	*Nil.*					
Muzaffarnagar ...	2	„ 7 to 10 ...	...	2	...	...
Bulandshahr ...	*Nil.*					
Bijnor ...	*Nil.*					
Budaun ...	1	„ 8 ...	...	1	...	...
Etah ...	3	„ 10 to 35 ...	...	...	2	1
Mainpuri ...	5	„ 4 to 10 ...	2	...	1	2
Hamirpur ...	1	„ 8 ...	...	1	...	...
Fatehpur ...	1	„ 20 ...	...	...	...	1
Jaunpur ...	*Nil.*					
Kálpi ...	*Nil.*					
Jhánsi ...	4	„ 6 to 20 ...	1	...	1	2
Lalitpur ...	2	„ 8 to 10 ...	...	1	1	...
Gorakhpur ...	2	„ 6 to 7 ...	1	...	1	...

Return showing the students of tahsili schools, &c., who have obtained employment during 1878-79.

District.	Number of students employed.	Salary ranging from—	Name of post.						Remarks.
			Teachers.	Police constables, &c.	Muharrirs.	Patwáris, &c.	Other Government posts.	Private employment.	
Dehra Dún ...	2	Rs. 6 to 15 ...		1	...	...	1	...	
Sahéranpur ...	50	„ 4 to 30 ...	14	...	26	10	...	...	
Muzaffernagar ...	7	„ 7 to 12 ...	...	3	4	...	...	...	
Meerut ...	*Nil.*								
Bulandshahr ...	9	„ 5 to 15 ...	2	...	4	3	...	...	
Aligarh ...	25	„ 5 to 11 ...	14	...	1	10	...	...	
Bijnor ...	19	„ 5 to 8 ...	11	...	2	3	1	2	
Moradabad ...	20	„ 5 to 15 ...	6	...	4	6	4	...	
Budaun ...	23	„ 3 to 20 ...	4	2	3	13	1	...	
Bareilly ...	12	„ 4 to 6 ...	12	...	...	...	...	...	
Sháhjahánpur ...	4	„ 4 to 9 ...	1	...	...	3	...	...	

EMPLOYMENT OF STUDENTS IN THE PUBLIC SERVICE.

Return showing the students tahsíli schools &c, who have obtained employment during 1878-79—(continued)

District.	Number of students employed.	Salary ranging from—	Name of post. Teachers.	Police constables, &c.	Muharrirs.	Patwáris, &c.	Other Government posts.	Private employment.	Remarks.
Muttra ...	8	Rs. 5 to 8 ...		6 ...	...		2 ...	...	
Agra ...	11	„ 6 ...	1	1 ...	...	...	...	...	
Etáwah ...	18	„ 2 to 8 ...	17	...	...	;	...	...	
Etah ...	12	„ 4 to 30 ...	...	...	5	5	2	...	
Mainpuri ...	4	„ 5 to 6 ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	
Farukhabad ...	7	„ 5 to 6 ...	7	..	...	...	...	...	
Cawnpore ...	33	„ 5 to 12 ...	33	...	...	...	...	...	
Hamírpur ...	8	„ 5 to 8 ...	4	...	2	2	...	...	
Fatéhpur ...	19	„ 4 to 11 ...	4	3	3	7	2	...	
Bánda ...	10	„ 5 to 8 ...	10	...	...	...	...	...	
Allahabad ...									Information not received.
Jaunpur ...									Information could not be furnished by the Secretary.
Mirzapur ...	1	„ 6 ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	
Benares ...	10	„ 5 to 6 ...	8	...	1	1	...	...	
Gházipur ...	45	„ 3 to 20 ...	12	4	6	9	3	11	
Azamgarh ...	24	„ 4 to 20 ...	4	1	12	...	2	5	
Gorakhpur ...	20	„ 3 to 10 ...	6	...	...	8	...	6	
Basti ...	4	„ 6 ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	
Jalaun ...	5	„ 6 to 8 ...	5	...	...	...	...	...	
Jhánsi ...	9	„ 4 to 10 ...	6	...	1	2	...	...	
Lalitpur ...	*Nil.*								
Kumaun ...	2	„ 6 ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	
Garhwál ...	*Nil.*								
Tarái ...	2	„ 4 to 6 ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	

In Oudh 94 students from high and middle English schools obtained employment on salaries from Rs. 120 to Rs. 10 and under. Of these posts, 13 are in the Education Department and others in the Post-office, police, other Government Departments, railways &c.

Section IX.—Books.

BOOKS.

41. Pending the receipt of the expected orders of the Government of India on the report of the committee for the revision of school books, no changes have been made in the course, with the exception of the introduction into vernacular schools of "Sanitary Rules"—a very short and elementary treatise in Urdu and Hindi. This will be superseded by the new sanitary primer. The past year has been an unfavourable one for book sales. Many parents seem to think that school books are unnecessary, and can scarcely be induced to buy them, and in a year of distress, such as the past has been, very many were unable to spare the money. In the North-Western Provinces, nearly 90,000 have been sold by deputy inspectors, and from the few remaining zila and tahsíli book depôts. The books of which I am speaking are nearly all vernacular books. English books are procured direct from Calcutta, and do not appear in the departmental accounts. In Oudh about 60,000 books, English and vernacular, have been sold, for about Rs. 7,700.

Miscellaneous.

MISCELLANEOUS.

42. The principal of Benares College reports as follows on the wards' institution, of which he is *ex-officio* visitor :—

"The year commenced with 17 wards, and closed with 11. Of these, 3 are from the North-Western Provinces, 1 from the Central Provinces, and 7 from the Lower Provinces, the proportions for each province being about the same as those reported last year. The decrease of numbers since the beginning of the year, is not the fault of Babu Kedarnath Paludhi, the superintendent, who has discharged his duties, both conscientiously and efficiently. . . . . The ages range between 10½ and 19½. All attend the Benares College, either in the college or the school department, and all but one of the eleven (exclusive of those who have been recently admitted), received promotion at the annual examination. The minor Govind Prasad Sukul will, I hope, appear for the F. A. examination this year. Physical training has not been neglected. The older wards joined the college students in cricket and gymnastics.

MISCELLANEOUS.

I do not believe a better training, either intellectual or physical, could be provided in this country. But if the numbers were not so small, several useful projects could be set on foot which are now necessarily postponed for want of funds."

The institution was in good order when I saw it in December, and the wards looked healthy and happy. Owing to the small number of pupils it has been found expedient to reduce the expenses of the establishment, and to cut down (temporarily, I hope,) the pay of the superintendent and his staff. The institution is doing good work, but the diminished attendance is a serious difficulty, which the education department is powerless to overcome.

43. On the subject of the education of poor European and Eurasian children I have little to add to what I said last year. This important question is now receiving the most careful consideration, and it is hoped that the very difficult problem connected with the education of these children, I mean their employment in after life, will be once for all satisfactorily solved. Gratuitous elementary instruction has been offered to these classes in Meerut, Agra, Cawnpore, Allahabad, and Benares. But parents are apathetic and children are idle, and no progress has been made during the past year, as far as numbers are concerned. The children who do attend school, receive sound elementary instruction, which will be of service to them when they go out into the world; but, unless attendance be made compulsory, few will avail themselves of the advantages offered them. Exclusive of some 27 children at Meerut, instructed at various schools, whose fees were during the past year paid out of a fund raised by private subscription, and of about 100 children who attend the free school at Allahabad, which receives a grant from the Government, only 44 poor children were educated by the Government at a cost of Rs. 1,162.

44. The following tables give the names with details of aided schools of a higher class for European and Eurasian children. These schools are doing good work, and most of them are prosperous :—

Boys' schools.

School.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average daily attendance	Cost.	
			Grant-in-aid.	Private funds.
			Rs.	Rs.
Saháranpur, S., P. and D. Railway school ...	34	24	480	1,000
St. Paul's orphanage, Agra	89	80	3,000	3,000
Cawnpore ordnance school	17	12	480	254
Cawnpore memorial school	170	153	3,600	7,911
Allahabad city school, mixed	130	88	1,380	1,765
Allahabad fort school	18	15	600	642
Naini Tal diocesan school	83	73	5,808	20,489
Túndla railway school	42	32	480	1,068
St. George's college, Mussoorie	89	89	3,000	10,680
High school, Agra	60	46	2,220	2,858
St Peter's College, Agra	61	45	3,000	3,000
High School, Allahabad	121	80	6,000	6,489
Total ...	914	746	30,048	59,156

Girls' schools.

School.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average daily attendance.	Cost.	
			Grant-in-aid.	Private funds.
			Rs.	Rs.
Woodstock girls' school, Landaur	88	88	1,800	16,943
Canning Protestant girls' school, Agra	45	44	3,780	7,605
Protestant girls' high school, Allahabad	129	91	4,500	6,343
Diocesan girls' school, Naini Tal	33	32	2,820	8,983
St. Patrick's Catholic orphanage, Agra	129	111	1,800	1,800
Total ...	424	366	14,700	41,674

45. The following tables give the details of the chief aided orphanages of these provinces. The new statistical forms have no special place for schools of this class, and they are in danger of being lost sight of among the many schools with which they are ranked :—

Orphanages for girls.

Orphanages.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average daily attendance.	Cost.	
			Grant-in-aid.	Private funds.
Christian female orphanage, Agra	190	189	1,200	1,200
Baptist mission, Ramkatora, Benares	26	26	156	148
S. P. G., Asrapur, Cawnpore	46	51	900	867
Girls' school, Ghazipur	43	26	120	120
A. M. E. mission, Paori, Garhwál	37	29	240	597
Total	342	321	2,616	2,932

The returns for the A. M. E. mission school, Bareilly, and Church mission school, Sigra, Benares, were not received separately.

Orphanages for boys.

School.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average daily attendance.	Cost.	
			Grant-in-aid.	Private funds.
Sahâranpur	33	26	360	480
Agra, Secundra (mixed)	309	261	3,000	4,560
Roorkee Orphanage	51	38	1,500	1,990
Shâhjahânpur orphanage	201	183	2,640	3,432
Total	594	508	7,500	10,462

46. I regret that the submission of this report has been delayed, owing to causes for which this department is not responsible. I regret also its manifold and manifest imperfections, unavoidable in the first year of a new era of education reports.

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION:
The 21st September, 1879.

R. GRIFFITH,
Director of P. Instn., N.-W. P. and Oudh.

EDUCATION. GENERAL FORM No 1.

Return of colleges, schools and scholars for the official year 1878-79.

Area and population of the provinces					Colleges, schools and scholars		University education	Secondary		Primary education	Special or technical education						Percentage of schools and scholars to population			Remarks
Number of districts.	Number of divisions.	Total area	Cultivated area.	Total population			Colleges.	High schools	Middle schools	Primary schools	Schools of art.	Medical schools	Engineering schools	Normal schools	Industrial schools	Other schools.	High schools	Middle schools	Primary schools.	
					Institutions	For males ...	12	56	618	5,922	...	1	2	6	1	9	·00	·00	·00	
						For females...	...	3	7	367	...	...	..	4	1	...	·00	·00	·00	
						Total ...	12	59	625	6,289	...	1	2	10	2	9	·00	·00	·00	
47	11	105,767	54,626	43,028,389	Scholars ...	Males ...	742	1,441	8,669	220,251	...	75	69	219	50	642	·00	·00	·51	
						Females ...	.	33	351	9,859	...	...	...	89	90	.	·00	·00	·00	
						Total ...	742	1,474	9,020	230,110		75	69	308	140	642	·00	·00	·53	

R. T H. GRIFFITH,

Director of Public Instruction, N.-W P. and Oudh

EDUCATION. GENE

Return of colleges, schools and scholars

Class of institutions.	Government Institutions							Aided Institutions.						
	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March	Average number on the rolls during the year.	Average daily attendance	*Number of scholars on 31st March, learning.*			Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls during the year.	Average daily attendance	*Number of scholars on 31st March, learning*		
					English.	A classical language	A vernacular language					English.	A classical language	A vernacular language.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
University Education.														
Arts Colleges—														
English ...	3	172	170	148	172	124	...	1	82	67	58	82	59	...
Oriental ...	1	279	293	252	...	279	...	1	98	105	75	...	57	41
Colleges or Departments of Colleges for Professional Training—														
Law ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	55	47	33	49	...	6
Medicines ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering ...	1	11	11	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secondary Education.														
High and Middle Schools—														
For Boys: English ...	82	3,206	2,978	2,570	3,198	2,237	1,714	73	2,826	2,730	2,310	2,798	1,566	1,801
For Boys: Vernacular,	499	3,400	3,246	2,770	...	1,621	3,580	9	295	289	253	...	194	173
For Girls: English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	384	353	327	337	19	59
For Girls: Vernacular,	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary Education														
Primary Schools—														
For Boys: English ...	65	4,123	4,131	3,541	3,384	539	3,737	73	7,639	7,362	5,959	5,916	1,520	5,778
For Boys: Vernacular,	5,421	199,648	194,768	157,120	...	18,364	199,544	62	3,146	3,162	2,508	...	540	2,820
For Girls: English .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	1,177	1,166	900	722	...	1,008
For Girls: Vernacular,	195	4,559	4,505	3,638	...	18	4,547	107	2,968	2,894	2,424	...	...	2,909
Schools for special or technical training—														
Schools of Art ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical Schools ...	1	75	77	70	...	...	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering Schools ..	2	69	47	47	46	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Normal Schools for Masters.	6	219	215	204	...	...	219	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Normal Schools for Mistresses.	8	18	18	18	...	...	18	1	71	67	65	71	...	71
Industrial School ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	140	135	126	...	...	50
Others	7	579	602	275	...	...	579		...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	6,286	216,358	211,056	170,678	6,811	23,182	214,036	361	18,881	18,379	15,038	9,975	3,955	14,708

a To these should be added 6 students of St. John's College, Agra.

RAL FORM No. 2.

for the official year 1878-79.

Unaided Institutions under regular inspection.									Grand total of scholars on 31st March, learning.			Classification according to race or creed of the scholars on 31st March.					Remarks.
				Number of scholars on 31st March learning.													
Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls.	Average daily attendance.	English.	A classical language.	A vernacular language.	Grand total of institutions.	Grand total of scholars on 31st March.	English	A classical language.	A vernacular language.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans	Others.	
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28*a*	28*b*	28*c*	28*d*	28*e*	29
3	*45	31	28	45	45	18	7	259	299	228	18	25	4	243	27	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	377	...	336	41	...	...	324	53	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	55	49	...	6	1	...	45	9	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	11	11	...	...	8	...	3	...	...	
10	220	223	213	219	161	319	165	6,252	6,215	3,964	3,834	733	169	4,430	909	11	
1	163	163	150	...	123	40	509	3,858	...	1,938	3,793	...	33	2,867	958	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	384	337	19	59	324	59	...	...	1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
42	1,536	1,516	1,246	1,331	195	1,092	180	13,298	10,631	2,254	10,607	692	745	9,204	2,556	101	
259	4,159	4,078	3,461	...	1,461	2,694	5,742	26,953	...	20,365	205,258	...	275	174,106	31,933	639	
1	110	140	120	110	...	...	21	1,287	832	...	1,000	355	602	90	197	43	
44	1,045	1,027	658	...	...	1,045	346	8,572	...	18	8,501	...	343	4,719	3,493	16	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	75	...	...	75	...	1	31	43	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	69	46	...	23	...	31	33	5	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	219	...	...	219	...	...	175	44	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	89	71	...	89	4	67	5	13	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	140	...	...	50	3	137	...	...	...	
2	63	56	14	...	...	63	9	642	...	...	642	...	...	642	...	...	
262	7,341	7,234	5,890	1,706	1,985	5,471	7,009	242,580	18,491	29,122	234,215	2,145	2,466	196,917	40,241	811	

The returns were not received in time for insertion.

R. T. H. GRIFFITH,
Director of Public Instruction, N.-W. P. and Oudh.

EDUCATION GENE-

Return of expenditure on educational establishments, North-Western

Class of Institutions.	Expenditure												
	Government Institutions.							*Aided Institutions.*					
	Provincial revenues.	Local rates or cesses.	Endowments.	Fees	Municipal grants	Other sources.	Total	Provincial revenues.	Local rates or cesses	Endowments.	Fees	Municipal grants.	Other sources
1	2a	2b	2c	2d	2e	2f	2	3a	3b	3c	3d	3e	3f
	Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs
University Education.													
Arts Colleges—													
English ...	94,906	...	21,652	6,943	...	480	126,981	10,592	...	11,924	376	..	...
Oriental ...	10,774	...	..	...	...	100	10,874	3,621	...	4,172	32	...	...
Colleges or Departments of Colleges for Professional Training—													
Law ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,922	...	537	1,100	...	7,370
Engineering ...	54,301	...	1,800	3,899	...	...	60,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secondary Education													
High and Middle Schools—													
For boys: English ...	187,593	3,978	4,891	13 055	5,308	1,975	216,800	73,597	1,179	13,288	48,416	3,363	49,645
For boys: Vernacular	34,989	21,262	...	1,994	1,955	2,109	61,709	2,179	270	179	430	664	1,332
For girls: English .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,370	...	549	27,518	72	11,266
For girls: Vernacular	...	...	...	..	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary Education.													
Primary Schools—													
For boys: English ..	45,163	2,542	1,240	12,298	4,022	1,237	66,802	48,542	2,105	4,994	23,582	6,265	36,393
For boys: Vernacular	87,581	4,74,053	1,770	14,678	15,216	3,210	596,508	6,943	675	743	968	2,320	6,370
For girls: English .	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	9,330	...	548	4,910	612	8,635
For girls: Vernacular	14,052	4,290	169	...	840	396	19,741	9,974	..	1,283	30	1,945	14,821
Schools for Special or Technical Training—													
Medical Schools ...	20,000	...	288	...	...	...	20,288	..	...	..	...	...	...
Engineering Schools ..	00,000	...	...	...	..	...	100,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
Normal Schools for masters	26 570	...	135	...	...	226	26,931	...	..	..	...	...	...
Normal Schools for mistresses	336	100	...	...	...	29	555	1,920	...	120	380	...	3,104
Industrial Schools ..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	720	...	...	...	...	1,072
Others ...	...	1,594	...	...	...	243	1,837	...	...	.	.	..	...
University ...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Direction ..	35,341	...	..	...	...	...	35 341	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inspection .	205,173	5,837	...	...	...	...	211,010	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships: Colleges ..	6,364	...	...	...	...	...	6,964	1,539	...	110	...	...	...
Scholarships: Schools ..	3,811	4 088	663	..	...	...	8,562	974	...	...	...	...	...
Buildings ..	333	12,578	...	...	...	500	13,411	...	...	...	...	...	...
Endowments ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous ..	10,092	14 655	.	..	...	...	24,747	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ..	938,279	545,067	35'608	52,867	26,741	10,499	1,609,061	187,222	4,226	38,387	107,742	15,241	140,008

RAL FORM No. 3.

Provinces and Oudh, for the official year 1878-79.

	Unaided Institutions under regular inspection								Average annual cost of educating each pupil.				
									Government Institutions		Aided Institutions.		Unaided Institutions.
Totals	Endowments.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	Total Government expenditure.	Total expenditure from other sources.	Grand total of expenditure	Percentage on total expenditure	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	Total cost.
3	4a	4b	4c	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs.		Rs a p	Rs. a p	Rs. a. p.	Rs a p	Rs a p.
22,892	1,641	2,017	7,615	11,273	1,05,498	55,648	1,61,146	7·3	853 5 10	637 12 3	394 10 11	182 9 0	392 12 7
7,825	...	...	...	...	14,395	4,304	18,699	·8	41 6 6	41 0 5	104 5 5	48 4 5	...
11,929	...	...	...	...	2,922	9,007	11,929	5	...	...	361 7 9	88 8 8	...
...	...	...	...	...	54,301	5 699	60,000	2·7	5,454 8 8	4,936 7 4	...	...	...
1,89,488	7,152	9,385	2,176	18,713	2,63,942	1,61,059	4,25,001	19 4	84 5 8	72 15 10	82 0 5	31 13 9	87 13 8
5,054	...	...	1,872	1,872	41,628	27,007	68,635	3 1	22 4 5	12 10 1	19 15 7	8 9 9	12 7 8
53,775	...	...	...	...	14,370	39,405	53,775	2·4	...	...	164 7 2	43 15 1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...
1,21,821	7,681	2,482	10,695	20,858	95 813	1,13 668	2,09,481	9 5	18 13 10	12 13 5	20 7 1	8 2 4	16 11 10
18,016	315	9,416	7,035	16,766	2,07 281	4,24,009	6,31,290	28 9	3 12 8	0 8 11	7 2 11	2 12 9	4 13 6
24,085	...	9,000	...	9,000	9,330	23,705	33,085	1·5	...	..	26 11 3	10 5 10	75 0 0
28,053	...	...	2,574	2,574	26,679	23,689	50 368	2·3	5 6 9	3 13 8	11 9 2	4 1 10	3 14 7
...	...	...	..	...	20 000	288	20,288	·9	289 3 3	285 11 5	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	1,0 ,000	..	1,00,00	4·5	2,127 10 6	2,127 10 6	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	26,570	361	26,931	1 2	132 0 3	130 3 11	...	..	...
5,524	...	...	...	...	2,256	3,823	6,079	2	30 12 10	29 3 6	84 15 9	29 8 7	...
1,792	...	...	...	...	720	1,072	1,792	·0	...	...	14 3 6	5 11 5	
..	...	...	840	840	...	2,677	2,677	·1	6 10 11	5 12 9	...	...	60 0 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
...	..	...	...	...	35,341	..	35,341	1 6	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	2,05,173	5,837	2,11,010	9 6	...	...	...	...	
1,649	...	...	...	...	8,503	110	8,613	·3	...	...	...	...	...
974	...	..	...	...	4,785	4,751	9,536	·4	...	...	...	...	...
..	...	...	...	...	333	13,078	13,411	·6	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	10,092	14,655	24,747	1·1	...	...	...	...	...
4,92,827	16,789	32,300	32,807	81,896	12,49,932	9,33,852	21,83,784	100.	9 6 10	5 7 11	32 12 4	12 7 2	13 14 6

R T H GRIFFITH,
Director of Public Instruction, N.-W. P and Oudh

EDUCATION. GENERAL FORM No. 4.

Return showing the result of prescribed examinations during the official year 1878-79.

Nature of examination		Number of Institutions sending examinees.			Number of examinees.				Number passed.				Percentage of passed scholars on total number on rolls at beginning of the year.	
		Government institutions.	Other institutions.	Total.	Government institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Government institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Government institutions.	Other institutions.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Arts Colleges.														
Master of Arts		1	1	2	4	1	...	5	4	1	...	5	100	100·
Bachelor of Arts		3	1	4	27	8	2	37	14	4	...	18	51·8	50·
First Arts		3	4	7	51	35	4	90	17	17	2	36	33·3	48·5
Colleges for Professional training.														
Bachelor of Law		...	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools.														
Matriculation		25	34	59	198	179	8	385	123	77	1	201	62·1	43·
Standard equivalent to Matriculation.	Boys ...	...	2	2	...	12	...	12	...	10	...	10	...	83 3
	Girls ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle school examination,	Boys ...	446	49	495	1,531	338	29	1,898	330	28	2	360	21·5	8·2
	Girls ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Upper primary school examination.	Boys ...	These examinations were not held during the year.												
	Girls ...													
Lower primary school examination.	Boys ...													
	Girls ...													

R. T H. GRIFFITH,

Director of Public Instruction, N.-W. P. and Oudh.

SUBSIDIARY FORMS.

SUBSIDIARY

Statistical return of colleges

District.	Name or class of institutions.	Number of institutions	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March: Reading for degree.	Reading for first arts licentiate or corresponding examination.	Total.	Average number on the rolls during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Classification according to race or creed of the scholars on 31st March: Europeans or Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.
1	2	3	4a	4b	4	5	6	7a	7b	7c	7d
	Arts Colleges.										
	English.										
Agra ...	Government	1	9	25	34	28·5	25·3	...	...	33	1
Benares ...	Ditto	1	24	36	60	62·2	55·5	1	...	56	3
Allahabad ...	Ditto	1	29	49	78	80·1	68·0	6	3	63	6
	Total ...	3	62	110	172	170·8	148·8	7	3	152	10
Lucknow ...	Aided	1	23	59	82	67·0	58·0	...	...	76	6
Ditto ...	Unaided	1	...	18	18	14·0	15·0	18	...	...	...
Aligarh ...	Ditto	1	...	16	16	7·5	5·7	...	...	8	8
Benares ...	Ditto	1	...	11	11	10·0	8·0	...	1	7	3
	Total, unaided ...	3	...	45	45	31·5	28·7	18	1	15	11
	Total, English Colleges ...	7	85	214	299	269·3	235·5	25	4	243	27
	Oriental.										
Benares ...	Government Sanskrit College ...	1	...	279	279	293·0	262·6	...	...	279	...
Lucknow ...	Aided	1	...	98	98	105·0	75·0	...	...	45	53
	Total, Oriental Colleges ...	2	...	377	377	398·0	337·6	...	...	324	53
	Grand Total, Arts Colleges ...	9	85	591	676	667·3	573·1	25	4	567	80
	Colleges or Departments of Colleges for professional training.										
	Law.										
Allahabad ...	Aided	1	4	42	46	41·8	29·0	1	..	38	7
Lucknow ...	Ditto	1	...	9 (71)	9 (71)	6·0 (56)	4·0 (45)	... ...	... ...	7 (65)	2 (6)
	Total ...	2	4	51	55	47·8	33·0	1	...	45	9
	Engineering										
Saharanpur ...	Government	1	...	...	11	11·0	11·0	8	...	3	...
	Grand Total, Professional Colleges,	3	4	51	66	58·8	44·0	9	...	48	9
	Grand Total, all Colleges ...	12	89	642	742	726·1	617·1	34	4	615	89

N.B.—The figures within brackets opposite to the Law Department, Lucknow, represent those pupils

FORM No. 1.

for the official year 1878-79.

Number of scholars on 31st March, 1879 learning.						*Expenditure.*					*Annual cost of educating each scholar.*		REMARKS
English.	Vernacular.	Latin.	Arabic.	Persian.	Sanskrit.	Grants from provincial revenues.	Endowments.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	
8a	8b	8c	8d	8e	8f	9a	9b	9c	9d	9	10	11	12
						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p	Rs. a p.	
34	...	...	...	17	13	7,308	22,447	947	...	30,702	1,213 8 11	288 13 8	
60	...	1	1	13	27	34,864	260	2,700	480	38,304	690 2 7	628 2 10	
78	...	4	3	27	18	52,734	1,945	3,296	...	57,975	852 9 2	775 8 0	
172	...	5	4	57	58	94,906	24,652	6,943	480	1,26,981	853 5 10	627 12 3	
82	...	...	1	30	28	10,592	11,924	376	...	22,892	394 11 0	182 9 11	
18	18	18	...	...	...	...	1,641	1,596	...	3,237	215 12 9	...	
16	...	...	1	14	1	*1,735	...	181	4,692	6,608	1,159 4 9	304 6 2	* The college was not aided by Government as a college.
11	...	...	...	5	6	...	...	240	1,188	1,428	178 8 0	...	
45	18	18	1	19	7	1,735	1,641	2,017	5,880	11,273	392 12 7	60 7 2	
299	18	23	6	106	93	1,07,233	38,217	9,336	6,360	1,61,146	684 4 4	455 5 5	
...	..	...	...	...	279	70,774	...	...	100	10,874	41 6 6	41 0 5	
...	41	...	37	10	10	3,621	4,172	32	...	7,825	104 5 4	48 4 5	
...	41	...	37	10	289	14,395	4,172	32	100	18,699	55 6 2	42 10 2	
299	59	23	43	116	382	1,21,628	42,389	9,368	6,460	1,79,845	313 12 11	212 3 7	
40	6	...	...	...	...	2,400	...	1,030	7,370	10,800	372 6 7	82 12 1	
9	...	...	...	...	...	522	537	70	...	1,129	23 0 7	10 10 7	
49	6	...	...	...	...	2,922	537	1,100	7,370	11,929	361 7 9	88 8 8	
11	..	...	...	...	...*	54,301	1,800	†3,899	...	60,000	5,454 8 8	4,986 7 4	† This represents the fee income of the three departments of the college.
60	6	...	...	...	...	57,223	2,337	4,999	7,370	71,929	1,634 12 0	1,300 8 4	
359	65	23	43	116	382	1,78,851	44,726	14,367	13,830	2,51,774	407 15 11	289 13 2	

who are also studying in the Arts Department, hence they have not been counted in the total column.

SUBSIDIARY

Statistical Return of High and Middle Schools (English and

Division.	District.	Name or class of institutions.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on rolls on 31st March, 1879. In high schools.	In middle schools.	Total.	Average number on the rolls during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Classification according to race or creed of the scholars on 31st March, 1879. Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Others.
1		2	3	4a	4b	4	5	6	7a	7b	7c	7d	7e
		ENGLISH SCHOOLS.											
MEERUT DIVISION.	DEHRA DÚN ...	Aided	4	27	78	105	104	100	89	2	14	...	...
		Unaided	1	...	25	25	25	25	25	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	5	27	103	130	129	125	114	2	14	...	...
	SAHÁRANPUR ...	Government	1	...	39	39	29	24	...	...	30	9	...
		Aided	3	...	108	108	105	91	...	25	62	21	...
		Total ...	4	...	147	147	134	115	...	25	92	30	...
	MUZAFFARNAGAR ,	Government	1	...	23	23	22	19	...	...	20	3	...
	MEERUT ...	Government	2	19	77	96	82	68	...	...	80	16	...
		Aided	2	9	35	44	51	45	2	2	29	11	...
		Total ...	4	28	112	140	133	113	2	2	109	27	...
	BULANDSHAHR ...	Government	1	...	40	40	33	30	1	...	35	4	...
		Unaided	2	...	6	6	5	5	...	...	6	...	...
		Total ...	3	...	46	46	38	35	1	...	41	4	...
	ALIGARH ...	Government	2	28	109	137	120	106	1	4	117	14	1
		Aided	2	26	66	92	84	61	...	...	21	70	1
		Unaided	1	...	14	14	17	13	14	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	5	54	189	243	221	180	15	4	138	84	2
		Total, Government schools,	7	47	288	335	286	247	2	4	282	46	1
		Total, aided schools ...	11	62	287	349	344	297	91	29	126	102	1
		Total, unaided schools ...	4	...	45	45	47	43	39	...	6	...	...
		GRAND TOTAL ...	22	109	620	729	677	587	132	33	414	148	2
ROHILKHAND DIVISION.	BIJNOR ...	Government	1	...	33	33	30	26	...	...	26	7	...
	MORADABAD ...	Government	2	24	67	91	83	75	...	...	85	6	...
		Aided	1	...	42	42	38	29	...	9	27	6	...
		Unaided	1	...	8	8	7	6	...	...	5	3	...
		Total ...	4	24	117	141	128	110	...	9	117	15	...
	BAREILLY ...	Government	2	54	140	194	162	154	...	6	151	36	1
	BUDAUN ...	Government	1	...	52	52	55	51	...	...	46	6	...
	SHÁHJAHÁNPUR ...	Government	2	14	37	51	53	45	...	...	30	21	...
		Aided	1	...	33	33	33	29	1	15	10	7	...
		Total ...	3	14	70	84	86	74	1	15	40	28	...
		Total, Government schools,	8	92	299	421	383	351	...	6	338	76	1
		Total, aided schools ...	2	...	75	75	71	58	1	24	37	13	...
		Total, unaided schools ...	1	...	8	8	7	6	...	..	5	3	...
		GRAND TOTAL ...	11	92	312	504	461	415	1	30	380	92	1
AGRA DIVISION.	MUTTRA ...	Government	2	17	56	73	73	62	...	...	69	4	...
	AGRA ...	Government	2	33	22	55	44	40	...	...	41	14	...
		Aided	11	83	330	413	429	357	150	39	198	26	...
		Total ...	13	116	352	468	473	397	150	39	239	40	...
	MAINPURI ...	Government	1	...	35	35	32	28	...	...	32	3	...
	FARUKHABAD ...	Government	2	21	59	80	77	69	...	2	71	7	...
		Aided	1	...	24	24	33	28	...	...	21	3	...
		Total ...	3	21	83	104	110	97	...	2	92	10	...
	ETÁWAH ...	Government	2	16	71	87	76	69	...	...	84	3	...
	ETAH ...	Government	1	...	40	40	37	33	...	...	39	1	...
		Total, Government schools,	10	87	283	370	339	301	...	2	336	32	...
		Total, aided schools ...	12	83	354	437	462	385	150	39	219	29	...
		Total, unaided schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		GRAND TOTAL ...	22	170	637	807	801	686	150	41	555	61	...

FORM No. 2.

Vernacular) for Boys for the official year 1878-79.

Number of scholars on 31st March, 1879 learning.						*Expenditure.*							*Annual cost of educating each scholar.*		*Number passed.*	
English.	Vernacular.	Latin.	Arabic.	Persian.	Sanskrit.	Grants from provincial revenues.	Local rates or cesses.	Endowments.	Fees.	Municipal grants.	Other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	Matriculation or equivalent examination.	Middle school examination.
8a	8b	8c	8d	8e	8f	9a	9b	9c	9d	9e	9f	9	10	11	12	13
						Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p		
105	90	69	...	15	...	4,200	...	...	10,722	...	1,100	16,022	160 3 6	42 0 0	6	...
25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150	...	...	150	6 0 0	...	...	...
130	90	69	...	15	...	4,200	...	...	10,872	...	1,100	16,172	129 6 0	33 9 7	6	...
39	39	...	...	...	...	1,979	...	...	47	21	9	2,056	85 10 8	82 7 4	...	...
108	108	...	...	20	...	1,900	...	100	186	120	1,725	4,031	44 4 9	20 14 11	...	...
147	147	...	...	20	...	3,879	...	100	253	141	1,734	6,087	52 14 11	33 11 8	...	...
23	11	...	...	12	...	1,974	...	...	58	...	171	2,203	115 5 2	103 14 4	...	1
96	42	...	...	52	2	4,261	...	8	110	436	4	4,819	70 13 11	62 10 7	...	3
44	...	...	...	44	...	396	...	...	240	...	3,245	3,881	36 3 11	8 12 9	...	...
140	42	...	...	96	2	4,657	...	8	350	436	3,249	8,700	76 15 19	71 3 4	...	3
40	18	...	...	22	...	1,984	...	12	55	116	...	2,167	72 3 9	66 2 2	...	3
6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	840	876	175 3 2	...	...	...
46	24	...	...	22	...	1,984	...	12	55	152	840	3,043	86 15 1	56 10 11	...	3
137	37	...	...	67	33	6,168	...	259	324	1,671	...	8,422	79 7 3	58 3 0	3	3
92	...	...	11	77	4	2,261	...	...	939	...	6,098	9,298	152 6 10	37 1 1	5	4
14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	177	...	660	837	64 6 2	...	...	...
243	37	...	11	144	37	8,429	...	259	1,440	1,671	6,758	18,557	103 1 6	46 13 2	8	7
335	147	...	...	153	35	16,866	...	279	594	2,244	184	19,667	79 9 11	66 4 1	3	10
349	198	69	11	156	4	8,757	...	100	12,087	120	12,168	33,232	113 0 6	29 7 8	11	4
45	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	327	36	1,500	1,863	43 5 2	...	...	...
729	351	69	11	309	39	25,123	...	379	13,008	2,400	13,852	54,762	93 4 8	42 12 9	14	14
33	8	...	...	25	...	1,959	...	13	86	105	...	2,163	83 3 1	75 5 6	...	9
91	22	...	...	57	12	6,972	...	3,100	240	102	...	10,414	138 13 7	92 15 4	4	1
42	42	...	...	23	5	720	...	...	110	...	814	1,644	56 11 0	24 13 2	..	...
8	8	...	2	8	...	...	...	...	5	110	...	115	19 2 8	...	...	...
141	72	...	2	88	17	7,692	...	3,100	355	212	814	12,173	110 10 7	69 14 10	4	1
194	91	...	...	90	13	18,109	462	352	1,571	522	489	21,505	139 9 7	117 9 5	10	6
52	14	...	...	31	7	2,176	...	...	186	461	...	2,823	55 5 7	42 10 8	...	2
51	5	...	46	...	..	4,774	...	...	152	648	...	5,574	123 13 10	106 1 5	4	5
33	33	...	...	...	..	433	...	...	...	...	563	996	34 5 6	14 14 10	...	1
84	38	...	46	...	...	5,207	...	...	152	648	563	6,570	88 12 6	70 5 10	4	6
421	140	...	46	203	32	33,990	462	3,465	2,235	1,833	489	42,479	134 13 8	107 14 5	18	23
75	75	...	...	23	5	1,153	...	...	110	...	1,377	2,640	45 8 3	19 14 1	...	1
8	8	...	2	8	...	...	...	...	5	110	...	115	19 2 8	...	...	...
504	223	...	48	234	37	35,143	462	3,465	2,350	1,948	1,866	45,234	108 15 11	84 10 11	18	24
73	31	...	...	38	4	5,018	...	...	333	296	148	5,795	93 7 5	80 14 11	4	5
55	...	...	...	29	26	13,662	...	388	320	...	...	14,370	359 4 0	341 8 9	10	3
413	141	80	...	179	34	13,641	636	...	4,725	520	10,279	29,801	83 7 7	38 3 4	9	4
468	141	80	...	208	60	27,303	636	388	5,045	520	10,279	44,171	111 4 2	68 12 4	19	7
35	25	...	...	7	3	2,026	83	3	77	83	..	2,272	81 2 3	72 5 8	...	2
80	29	...	...	39	12	4,346	...	...	233	92	30	4,701	68 2 1	62 15 9	2	5
24	4	..	..	20	...	111	...	...	36	133	148	428	15 4 5	3 15 1	...	...
104	33	...	...	59	12	4,457	...	...	269	225	178	5,129	52 14 0	45 15 2	2	5
87	...	...	...	53	34	8,660	171	367	266	49	20	9,533	138 2 6	125 8 1	6	2
40	40	...	...	18	...	1,865	140	...	118	110	18	2,254	63 4 10	56 9 8	...	3
370	125	...	...	184	79	35,580	394	758	1,347	630	216	38,925	129 5 3	118 3 3	22	20
437	145	80	...	199	34	13,752	636	...	4,761	653	10,427	30,299	78 8 3	35 11 6	9	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
807	270	80	...	383	113	49,332	1,030	758	6,108	1,283	10,643	69,154	100 12 11	71 14 7	31	24

SUBSIDIARY

Statistical Return of High and Middle Schools (English and

Division.	District.	Name or class of institutions.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on rolls on 31st March, 1879. In high schools.	In middle schools	Total.	Average number on the rolls during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Classification according to race or creed of the scholars on 31st March, 1879. Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Mahammadans.	Others.
	1	2	3	4a	4b	4	5	6	7a	7b	7c	7d	7e
		ENGLISH SCHOOLS—(*concld*)											
ALLAHABAD DIVISION.	CAWNPORE ...	Government	2	27	96	123	112	94	...	...	114	9	...
		Aided	4	41	116	157	175	148	118	5	33	1	...
		Total	6	68	212	280	287	242	118	5	147	10	...
	FATEHPUR ...	Government	1	...	27	27	19	16	...	...	24	3	...
	BÁNDA ...	Government	2	13	51	64	70	39	...	2	52	10	...
	ALLAHABAD ...	Government	2	66	104	170	144	120	4	..	133	30	3
		Aided	4	54	197	251	239	209	121	9	115	6	...
		Total	6	120	301	421	383	329	125	9	248	36	3
	HAMÍRPUR ...	Government	1	...	6	6	6	4	...	..	5	1	...
	JAUNPUR ...	Government	1	...	39	39	35	31	...	...	36	3	...
		Aided	2	3	26	29	23	19	...	..	28	1	...
		Total	3	3	65	68	58	50	...	...	64	4	...
		Total, Government schools,	9	106	323	429	386	304	4	2	364	56	3
		Total, aided schools ...	10	98	339	437	437	376	239	14	176	8	...
		Total, unaided schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
		GRAND TOTAL ...	19	204	662	866	823	680	243	16	540	64	3
BENARES DIVISION.	AZAMGARH ...	Aided	2	11	30	41	37	29	...	1	33	7	...
	MIRZAPUR ..	Government	2	14	43	57	50	42	...	...	50	7	...
		Aided	3	9	45	54	45	38	...	4	44	6	...
		Total	5	23	88	111	95	80	...	4	94	13	...
	BENARES ...	Government	2	97	145	242	227	193	...	...	226	16	...
		Aided	6	89	204	293	247	203	8	12	248	25	...
		Total	8	186	349	535	474	396	8	12	474	41	...
	GORAKHPUR ...	Aided	2	12	57	69	69	60	...	11	48	10	...
	BASTI ...	Aided	2	...	18	18	16	16	...	...	16	2	...
	GHÁZIPUR ..	Aided	6	31	195	226	189	174	...	2	195	29	...
		Unaided	2	...	14	14	12	12	...	...	9	5	..
		Total	8	31	209	240	201	186	...	2	204	34	...
		Total, Government schools,	4	111	188	299	277	235	...	...	276	23	...
		Total, aided schools ...	21	152	549	701	603	520	8	30	584	79	...
		Total, unaided schools ...	2	...	14	14	12	12	...	...	9	5	...
		GRAND TOTAL ...	27	263	751	1,014	892	767	8	30	869	107	...
JHÁNSI DIVISION.	JALAUN ...	Government	1	...	24	24	24	21	...	...	23	1	...
	JHÁNSI ...	Government	1	...	22	22	17	13	...	...	16	6	...
	LALITPUR ...	Government	1	..	18	18	16	12	...	...	16	1	1
		Total, Government schools,	3	...	64	64	57	46	...	...	55	8	1
		Total aided schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total, unaided schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		GRAND TOTAL ...	3	...	64	64	57	46	...	...	55	8	1
KUMAUN DIVISION, ...		Aided	6	31	93	124	130	104	56	4	63	1	...
N.-W. PROVINCES, ...		GRAND TOTAL OF GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS.	41	443	1,475	1,918	1,728	1,484	6	14	1,651	241	6
		GRAND TOTAL OF AIDED SCHOOLS.	62	426	1,697	2,123	2,047	1,740	545	140	1205	232	1
		GRAND TOTAL OF UNAIDED SCHOOLS.	7	...	67	67	66	61	39	...	20	8	...
		GREAT GRAND TOTAL,	110	869	3,239	4,108	3,841	3,285	590	154	2,876	481	7

FORM No. 2.

Vernacular) for Boys for the official year 1878-79—(continued).

Number of scholars on 31st March, learning.						*Expenditure.*						*Annual cost of educating each scholar.*			*Number passed.*	
English.	Vernacular.	Latin.	Arabic.	Persian.	Sanskrit.	Grants from provincial revenues.	Local rates or cesses.	Endowments.	Fees.	Municipal grants.	Other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	Matriculation or equivalent examination.	Middle school examination.
8a	8b	8c	8d	8e	8f	9a	9b	9c	9d	9e	9f	9	10	11	12	13
						Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs a. p	Rs. a. p		
123	12	...	3	74	34	6,651	...	120	393	...	80	7,194	76 8 6	70 12 1	10	4
157	157	68	...	...	...	3 600	...	2,518	3,749	...	1,924	11,791	79 10 8	24 5 2	3	...
280	169	68	3	74	34	10,251	...	2,638	4,142	...	1,954	18,985	78 7 1	42 5 2	13	4
27	27	...	...	...	...	584	...	...	37	...	...	621	38 13 0	36 8 0	...	...
64	31	...	...	29	4	3,552	...	...	137	110	...	3,799	97 6 6	91 1 3	4	4
170	35	4	1	83	47	7,808	...	...	510	356	...	8,674	72 4 6	65 1 1	16	2
251	166	78	1	27	36	8,000	...	...	6,461	720	1,758	16,939	81 0 9	38 4 5	1	1
421	201	82	2	110	83	15,808	...	...	6,971	1,076	1,758	25,613	77 13 7	48 0 9	17	3
6	6	...	...	...	...	234	...	...	13	...	...	247	61 12 0	58 8 0	...	...
39	18	...	...	29	...	545	...	...	24	...	261	830	26 12 5	17 9 3	...	...
29	7	...	...	22	...	1,200	...	...	211	...	1,034	2,445	128 10 11	63 2 6	1	1
68	25	...	...	51	...	1,745	...	..	235	...	1,295	3,275	65 8 0	34 10 5	1	1
429	129	4	4	215	85	19,374	...	120	1,114	466	291	21,365	70 4 6	63 11 8	30	10
437	330	146	1	49	36	12,800	...	2,518	10,421	720	4,716	31,175	82 14 7	34 0 8	5	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
866	459	150	5	264	121	32,174	...	2,638	11,535	1,186	5,007	52,540	77 4 3	47 5 0	35	12
41	13	...	...	27	1	1,200	...	...	200	96	1,440	2,936	101 3 10	41 6 1	1	2
57	9	...	...	31	17	5,740	...	...	76	...	...	5,816	138 7 7	136 10 8	2	4
54	54	...	...	...	...	840	240	...	215	...	1,700	2,995	78 13 1	22 1 8	...	1
111	63	...	...	31	17	6,580	240	...	291	...	1,700	8,811	110 2 2	82 4 0	2	5
242	25	...	1	126	90	11,404	...	...	1,519	...	100	13,023	67 7 7	59 1 4	14	10
293	209	...	...	15	100	7,780	...	1,505	20,45	200	7,000	18,530	91 4 6	38 5 2	7	2
535	234	...	1	141	190	19,184	...	1,505	3,564	200	7,100	31,553	79 10 10	48 7 1	21	12
69	23	...	1	45	...	2,000	...	...	331	400	1,200	3,931	65 8 3	39 5 4	3	...
18	18	..	...	4	...	461	..	...	72	...	203	736	46 0 0	28 13 0	...	1
226	95	...	5	121	5	4,336	303	...	907	1,020	3,358	9,924	57 0 7	24 14 9	5	3
14	14	...	...	...	...	...	161	...	30	51	...	242	20 2 8	...	...	...
240	109	...	5	121	5	4,336	464	...	937	1,071	3,358	10,166	54 10 6	23 4 11	5	3
290	34	...	1	157	107	17,144	...	...	1,595	...	100	18,839	80 2 8	72 15 2	16	14
701	412	...	6	212	106	16,617	543	1,505	3,770	1,716	14,901	39,052	75 1 7	31 15 4	16	9
14	14	...	...	...	...	...	161	...	30	51	...	242	20 2 8	...	...	...
1,014	460	...	7	369	213	33,761	704	1,505	5,395	1,767	15,001	58,133	75 12 8	44 0 3	32	23
24	15	...	...	5	4	1,554	338	...	61	76	...	2,029	96 9 11	74 0 0	...	4
22	14	...	...	8	...	1,817	31	...	23	...	10	1,880	144 9 10	139 12 3	...	1
18	8	...	...	9	1	1,911	2	..	45	...	...	1,958	163 2 8	159 4 0	...	1
64	37	...	...	22	5	5,282	370	...	129	76	10	5,867	127 8 8	114 13 3	...	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
64	37	...	...	22	5	5,282	370	..	129	76	10	5,867	127 8 8	114 13 3	...	6
124	55	55	...	13	37	6,872	...	...	14,121	154	1,829	22,976	220 14 9	66 1 3	1	2
1,918	612	4	51	934	343	1,27,730	1,226	4,622	7,014	5,254	1,290	1,47,142	99 2 5	86 1 2	90	85
2 123	1,215	350	18	652	222	59,951	1,179	4,123	45,270	3,363	45,418	1,59,304	91 8 10	34 7 3	41	20
67	28	...	2	8	...	...	161	...	362	197	1,500	2,220	36 6 3	...	...	...
4,108	1,855	354	71	1,594	565	1,87,687	2,566	8,745	52,646	8,814	48,208	3,08,666	93 14 5	57 1 7	131	105

SUBSIDIARY

Statistical Return of High and Middle Schools (English and

Division.	District.	Name or class of institutions.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on rolls on 31st March, 1879. In high schools	In middle schools.	Total.	Average number on the rolls during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Classification according to race or creed of the scholars on 31st March, 1879. Europeans and Eurasians.	Native christians	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Others.
	1	2	3	4a	4b	4	5	6	7a	7b	7c	7d	7e
MEERUT DIVISION.		VERNACULAR SCHOOLS											
	DEHRA DÚN ...	Government	1	...	3	3	4	3	...	...	3	...	...
	SAHÁRANPUR ...	Government	9	...	50	50	51	45	...	...	26	24	...
		Aided	1	...	33	33	28	26	...	33	...	...	...
		Total ...	10	...	83	83	79	71	...	33	26	24	...
	MUZAFFARNAGAR ...	Government	10	...	70	70	68	54	...	...	47	23	...
	MEERUT ...	Government	7	...	72	72	55	43	...	...	57	15	...
	BULANDSHAHR ...	Government	8	...	109	109	95	80	...	...	86	23	...
	ALIGARH ...	Government	19	...	170	170	142	129	...	...	153	17	...
		Aided	2	...	22	22	16	12	...	...	22	...	...
		Total ...	21	...	192	192	158	141	...	...	175	17	...
		Total, Government schools...	54	...	474	474	415	354	...	...	372	102	...
		Total, aided schools ...	3	...	55	55	44	38	...	33	22	...	...
		Total, unaided schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		GRAND TOTAL ...	57	...	529	529	459	392	...	33	394	102	...
ROHILKHAND DIVISION.	BIJNOR ...	Government	9	...	161	161	149	129	...	...	64	97	...
		Aided	1	...	18	18	20	17	...	...	3	15	...
		Total ...	10	...	179	179	169	146	...	...	67	112	
	MORADABAD ...	Government	15	...	192	192	198	161	...	...	113	79	...
	BÁREILLY ...	Government	15	...	178	178	215	168	...	...	143	35	...
	BUDAUN ...	Government	23	...	279	279	263	204	...	...	206	73	...
	SHÁHJAHÁNPUR ...	Government	10	...	85	85	77	58	...	...	63	22	...
		Total, Government schools...	72	...	895	895	902	720	...	...	589	306	...
		Total, aided schools ...	1	...	18	18	20	17	...	...	3	15	...
		Total, unaided schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		GRAND TOTAL ...	73	...	913	913	922	737	...	...	592	321	...
AGRA DIVISION.	MUTTRA ...	Government	18	...	78	78	73	64	...	...	78	...	...
	AGRA ...	Government	6	...	40	40	35	34	...	...	39	1	...
	MAINPURI ..	Government	9	...	37	37	42	33	...	...	36	1	...
	FARUKHABAD ...	Government	31	...	146	146	145	136	...	...	142	4	...
	ETÁWAH ...	Government	15	...	103	103	93	74	...	...	103	...	...
	ETAH ...	Government	13	...	62	62	59	52	...	...	56	6	...
		Total, Government schools...	92	...	466	466	447	393	...	...	454	12	...
		Total, aided schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total, unaided schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		GRAND TOTAL ...	92	...	466	466	447	393	...	...	454	12	...
ALLAHABAD DIVISION.	CAWNPORE ...	Government	44	...	145	145	128	106	...	...	142	3	...
	FATEHPUR ...	Government	8	...	34	34	34	31	...	...	29	5	...
	BÁNDA ...	Government	9	...	29	29	27	23	...	...	29	...	...
	HAMÍRPUR ...	Government	9	...	47	47	47	39	...	...	44	3	...
	ALLAHABAD ...	Government	14	...	51	51	50	41	...	...	32	19	...
	JAUNPUR ..	Government	5	...	37	37	23	17	...	...	32	5	...
		Unaided	1	...	163	163	163	150	...	...	16	147	...
		Total ...	6	...	200	200	186	167	...	...	48	152	...
		Total, Government schools...	89	...	343	343	309	257	...	...	308	35	...
		Total, aided schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total, unaided schools ...	1	...	163	163	163	150	...	...	16	147	...
		GRAND TOTAL ...	90	...	506	506	472	407	...	...	324	182	...

FORM No. 2.

Vernacular) for Boys for the official year 1878-79—(continued).

Number of scholars on 31st March learning.						Expenditure							Annual cost of educating each scholars.		Number passed.	
English.	Vernacular.	Latin.	Arabic.	Persian.	Sanskrit.	Grants from provincial revenues.	Local rates or cesses.	Endowments.	Fees.	Municipal grants.	Other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	Matriculation or equivalent examination.	Middle school examination.
8a	8b	8c	8d	8e	8f	9a	9b	9c	9d	9e	9f	9	10	11	12	13
						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs a p.		
...	3	...	...	3	...	117	...	...	3	30	...	150	50 0 0	39 0 0	...	...
...	50	...	...	50	...	492	352	...	...	56	...	900	20 0 0	10 14 11	...	4
...	33	...	...	3	...	360	...	...	...	...	480	840	32 4 11	13 13 6	...	...
...	83	...	...	53	...	852	352	...	...	56	480	1,740	24 8 1	12 0 0	...	4
...	70	...	...	70	...	1,635	...	...	...	7	...	1,642	30 6 6	30 4 5	...	4
...	72	...	...	...	...	760	...	.	...	...	...	760	17 10 9	17 10 9	...	8
...	109	...	...	25	...	2,150	...	...	...	...	...	2,150	26 14 0	26 14 0	...	14
...	170	...	...	...	...	661	...	...	...	..	...	661	5 1 11	5 1 11	...	14
...	22	...	...	...	...	94	...	...	...	49	...	143	11 14 8	7 13 6	...	...
...	192	...	...	...	...	755	...	...	...	49	...	804	5 11 3	5 5 8	...	14
...	474	...	...	148	...	5,815	352	...	3	93	...	6,263	17 11 1	16 6 9	...	44
...	55	...	...	3	...	454	...	...	...	49	480	983	25 13 11	11 15 1	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	529	...	...	151	...	6,269	352	...	3	142	480	7,246	18 7 9	15 15 10	...	44
...	161	...	...	143	...	823	445	...	56	145	...	1,469	11 6 2	6 6 1	...	18
...	18	...	...	18	...	113	...	179	20	...	...	312	18 5 7	6 10 4	...	1
...	179	...	...	161	...	936	445	179	76	145	...	1,781	12 3 2	6 6 7	...	19
...	149	...	14	157	21	1,242	178	...	50	199	...	1,669	10 5 10	7 11 5	...	1
...	178	...	...	157	...	1,154	1,382	...	42	...	...	2,558	15 3 7	6 12 0	...	7
...	279	...	..	236	...	1,165	2,133	...	35	...	...	3,533	17 5 1	5 11 4	..	1
...	85	...	9	26	.	696	107	...	32	48	...	883	15 3 7	12 0 0	...	...
...	852	...	23	719	21	5,060	4,445	...	215	392	...	10,112	14 0 8	7 0 5	...	27
...	18	...	...	18	..	113	...	179	20	..	...	312	18 5 8	6 10 4	...	1
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	870	...	23	737	21	5,173	4 445	179	235	392	...	10,424	14 2 3	7 0 3	...	28
...	78	...	...	...	...	774	1,460	...	23	...	...	2,257	35 4 3	12 1 6	...	8
...	40	...	...	4	...	637	85	...	46	...	...	768	22 9 5	18 11 9	...	16
...	37	...	...	...	...	559	649	...	6	4	...	1,218	36 14 6	16 15 0	...	9
...	146	...	...	4	...	1,444	2,133	...	21	...	...	3,601	26 7 8	10 9 10	...	15
...	103	...	...	45	...	437	973	...	29	166	...	1,605	21 11 0	5 14 5	...	21
...	53	...	...	9	...	1,155	581	...	5	12	...	1,753	34 4 7	22 12 7	...	9
...	457	...	...	62	...	5,036	5,881	...	133	182	...	11,232	28 9 3	12 13 0	...	78
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	457	...	...	62	...	5,036	5,881	...	133	182	...	11,232	28 9 3	12 13 0	...	78
...	145	...	...	...	...	192	312	...	...	...	...	504	4 12 1	1 12 11	...	7
..	34	...	...	8	...	117	23	..	17	...	...	157	5 1 0	3 12 5	...	...
...	29	...	...	2	...	115	...	...	14	...	...	129	5 9 9	5 0 0	...	...
...	47	...	...	5	...	934	319	...	13	...	...	1,266	32 7 5	23 15 2	...	5
...	51	...	...	4	...	919	575	...	154		...	1,648	40 3 1	22 6 6	...	2
...	37	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	55	...	...	206	12 1 11	8 14 1	...	...
...	40	...	123	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,872	1,872	12 7 0	...	...	...
...	77	...	123	...	...	151	...	...	55	...	1,872	2,078	12 7 1	0 14 6	...	...
...	343	...	...	19	...	2,428	1,229	...	253	...	...	3,910	15 3 5	9 7 2	...	14
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	40	...	123	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,872	1,872	12 7 8	...	...	...
...	388	...	123	19	...	2,428	1,229	...	253	...	1,872	5,782	14 3 3	5 15 5	...	14

SUBSIDIARY

Statistical Return of High and Middle Schools (English and Vernacular) for Boys in the

Division.	District.	Name or class of institutions.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on rolls on 31st March 1879. In high schools.	In middle schools.	Total.	Average number on the rolls during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Classification according to race or creed of the scholars on 31st March, 1879. Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Others.
	1	2	3	4a	4b	4	5	8	7a	7b	7c	7d	1e
		VERNACULAR SCHOOLS—(*concluded.*)											
BENARES DIVISION.	AZAMGARH ...	Government	24	...	113	113	110	105	...	...	85	28	...
	MIRZAPUR ...	Government	12	...	34	34	25	26	...	...	34	...	...
		Aided ...	1	...	36	36	41	31	...	...	30	6	...
		Total ...	13	...	70	70	66	57	...	...	64	6	...
	BENARES ...	Government	9	...	61	61	59	48	...	...	58	3	...
	GORAKHPUR ...	Government	16	...	82	82	84	77	...	...	77	5	...
	BASTI ...	Government	11	...	68	68	65	64	...	...	65	3	...
	GHÁZIPUR ...	Government	24	...	115	115	85	85	...	...	98	17	...
		Aided	4	148	38	186	184	167	...	...	84	102	...
		Total ...	28	148	153	301	269	252	...	...	182	119	...
		Total, Government schools ..	96	...	473	473	428	405	...	...	417	56	...
		Total, aided schools ...	5	148	74	222	225	198	...	...	114	108	...
		Total, unaided schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		GRAND TOTAL ...	101	148	547	695	653	603	...	...	531	164	...
JHANSI DIVISION.	JALAUN ...	Government	11	...	31	31	32	26	...	...	31	...	...
	JHANSI ...	Government	10	...	72	72	73	62	...	...	69	3	...
	LALITPUR ..	Government	9	...	35	35	39	28	...	...	34	1	...
		Total, Government schools ..	30	...	138	138	144	116	...	...	134	4	...
		Total aided schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total, unaided schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		GRAND TOTAL ...	30	...	138	138	144	116	...	...	134	4	...
KUMAUN DIVISION	KUMAUN ...	Government	5	...	21	21	21	17	...	...	21	...	...
	GARWÁL ...	Government	9	...	40	40	39	38	...	...	40	...	...
	TARÁI ...	Government	2	...	8	8	13	6	...	...	6	2	...
		Total, Government schools ..	16	...	69	69	73	61	...	...	67	2	...
		Total, aided schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total unaided schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		GRAND TOTAL ...	16	...	69	69	73	61	...	...	67	2	...
	N. W. PROVINCES.	Grand total, Government schools.	449	...	2,858	2,858	2,718	2,406	...	...	2,341	517	...
		Grand total, aided schools ...	9	148	147	295	259	253	33	...	139	123	...
		Grand total, unaided schools,	1	...	163	163	163	150	...	...	16	147	...
		GRAT GRAND TOTAL OF VERNACULAR SCHOOLS OF THE N-W. PROVINCES.	459	148	3,168	3,316	3,170	2,709	33	...	2,496	787	...
		GRAND TOTAL OF ENGLISH AND VERNACULAR SCHOOLS, N-W. PROVINCES	569	1,017	6,407	7,424	7,011	5,994	590	187	5,372	1,268	7
		ENGLISH SCHOOLS											
	LUCKNOW ...	Government, 1 M S, ...	1	...	10	10	14	14	...	...	9	1	...
		Aided, 2 H. S & 6 M S. ...	8	110	531	641	622	526	5	7	488	138	3
		Unaided, 1 H S & 1 M. S....	2	61	76	137	141	138	137	...	...	...	..
		Total ...	11	171	617	788	777	678	142	7	497	139	3
	BARA BANKI ...	Government, 1 H S & 6 M. S.	7	14	125	139	139	122	...	1	99	39	..
	UNAO ...	Government, 1 H. S. & 2 M. S..	3	25	91	116	104	91	...	2	91	23	...
	SITAPUR ..	Government, 1 H S & 2 M S.,	3	20	70	90	76	67	...	...	69	20	1
		Aided, 1 M S ...	1	...	13	13	15	14	...	...	7	6	...
		Total ...	4	20	83	103	91	81	...	...	76	26	1

FORM No. 2.

Educational Department, Oudh Division, for the official year 1878-79—*(continued).*

Number of scholars on 31st March, 1879, learning						*Expenditure.*							*Annual cost of educating each scholar.*		*Number passed.*	
English.	Vernacular	Latin.	Arabic.	Persian.	Sanskrit.	Grants from provincial revenues.	Local rates or cesses.	Endowments.	Fees.	Municipal grants.	Other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	Matriculation or equivalent examination	Middle school examination.
8a	8b	8c	8d	8e	8f	9a	9b	9c	9d	9e	9f	9	10	11	12	13
						Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
...	113	...	2	85	...	1,095	1,143	...	123		...	2,361	22 7 9	10 6 10	...	...
...	34	...	...	...	...	363	514	...	57	...	210	1,144	44 0 0	13 15 4	...	1
...	36	..	...	9	...	360	.	...	84	...	432	876	...	...	..	...
...	70	...	...	9	..	723	514	...	141	...	642	2,020	...	...	...	1
...	61	...	...	2	...	360	804	...	...	...	...	1,164	24 4 0	7 8 0	...	5
...	75	...	...	12	7	883	1,802	...	295	...	...	2,980	38 11 3	11 7 5	...	6
...	64	...	...	12	..	891	...	...	52	...	...	943	14 11 9	13 14 9	...	6
...	115	...	...	19	...	555	...	...	22	...	...	577	6 12 7	6 8 5	...	2
...	64	...	54	62	48	1,252	270	...	326	615	420	2,883	17 4 3	7 7 11	...	...
...	179	...	54	81	48	1,807	270	...	348	615	420	3,460	13 11 8	7 2 8	...	2
...	466	...	2	130	7	4,147	4,263	...	549	...	210	9,169	22 10 3	10 3 9	...	20
...	100	...	54	71	44	1,612	270	...	410	615	852	3,759	18 15 9	8 2 3	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...
...	566	...	56	201	55	5,759	4,533	...	959	615	1,062	12,928	21 7 0	9 8 9	...	20
...	31	...	...	...	...	560	87	..	11	...	...	658	25 4 11	21 8 7	..	4
...	72	...	...	...	..	805	439	..	35	..	...	1,279	20 10 1	12 15 8	...	6
...	35	...	.	...	..	212	84	...	3	...	...	399	10 10 10	7 9 1	...	...
...	138	...	...	...	...	1,577	610	...	49	...	...	2,236	19 4 5	13 9 6	...	10
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	..	.	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
...	138	.	..	...	...	1,577	610	...	49	...	..	2,236	19 4 5	13 9 6	...	10
...	21	...	...	...	...	272	...	...	...	..	...	272	16 0 0	16 0 0	..	1
...	40	...	...	...	...	443	22	...	...	..	...	465	12 3 9	11 10 6	...	2
...	5	...	...	3	...	27	...	...	9	..	..	36	6 0 0	4 8 0	...	...
...	66	...	..	3	...	742	22	...	9	...	..	773	12 10 9	12 2 7	..	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
...	66	...	...	3	...	742	22	...	9	...	...	773	12 10 9	12 2 7	...	3
...	2,796	...	25	1,081	28	24,805	16,802	...	1,211	667	210	43,695	18 15 2	10 12 1	...	196
...	173	...	54	92	48	2,179	270	179	430	664	1,332	5,054	19 15 7	8 9 9	...	1
...	40	...	123	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	1,872	1,872	12 7 8	...	..	...
...	3,009	...	202	1,173	76	26,984	17,072	179	1,641	1,331	3,414	50,621	18 10 11	9 15 4	...	197
4,108	4,864	354	273	2,767	641	2,14,671	19,638	8,924	54,28.	10,145	51,622	3,59,287	59 15 0	35 13 (	131	302
3	10	...	2	8	...	229	108	...	16	...	75	428	30 8 9	24 1 0	...	...
613	524	...	23	243	50	11,975	...	9,165	3,04	...	2,572	26,754	50 13 10	22 12 3	24	1
137	274	137	...	...	...	...	...	7,152	9,02	...	...	16,175	117 3 4	...	9	...
753	808	137	25	251	50	12,204	108	16,317	12,08	...	2,647	43,357	63 15 2	18 6 2	33	1
139	139	...	...	102	...	7,239	713	...	62.	...	...	8,574	70 4 6	65 2 11	1	2
116	64	...	..	76	5	4,870	...	...	48	...	...	5 358	58 14 1	53 8 4	6	2
90	75	...	...	52	1	3,818	60	...	395	...	128	4,399	65 10 5	57 14 0	3	1
13	13	...	...	8	...	591	...	...	21	...	455	1,067	76 3 8	42 3 5	...	...
103	88	...	...	60	1	4,409	60	...	414	...	583	5,466	67 7 8	55 2 8	3	1

SUBSIDIARY

Statistical Return of High and Middle Schools (English and

Division.	District.	Name or class of institutions	Number of institutions	Number of scholars on rolls on 31st March, 1879. In high schools.	In middle schools	Total.	Average number on the rolls during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Classification according to race or creed of the scholars on 31st March, 1879. Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Others.
	1	2	3	4a	4b	4	5	6	7a	7b	7c	7d	7e
		ENGLISH SCHOOLS—(*concld.*)											
	HARDOI ...	Government, 1 H. S. & 5 M. S.,	6	31	166	197	196	176	1	1	138	57	.
	KHERI ...	Government, 1 H. S & 2 M.S.,	3	19	61	80	68	60	...	...	74	6	...
	FYZABAD ...	Government, 1 H. S. & 4 M. S.	5	29	161	190	208	186	...	2	152	36	...
	GONDA ..	Government, 1 H S & 3 M S,	4	23	108	131	113	100	...	...	104	27	...
		Aided, 1 H. S & 1 M. S. ..	2	11	38	49	46	30	...	...	45	4	...
		Total ...	6	34	146	180	159	130	...	...	149	31	...
	BAHRAICH ..	Government, 1 H S. & 1 M S.,	2	19	52	71	70	60	...	...	55	16	...
		Unaided, 1 M. S. ...	1	...	16	16	16	14	...	...	13	3	...
		Total ...	3	19	68	87	86	74	...	...	68	19	...
	RAE BARELI ..	Government, 1 H. S. & 2 M. S.	3	21	102	123	134	111	...	1	91	31	...
	SULTANPUR ...	Government, 1 H S. & 1 M S,	2	21	49	70	64	46	...	..	61	9	..
	PARTABGARH ...	Government, 1 H S. & 1 M. S.	2	20	51	71	59	53	...	1	58	12	..
		Total Govt. schools, 11 H S, and 30 M. S	41	242	1046	1,288	1,245	1,086	1	8	1,001	277	1
		Total aided schools, 3 H S. and 8 M S	11	121	582	703	683	570	5		540	148	3
		Total unaided schools, 11 H S and 2 M. S.	3	61	92	153	157	152	137	...	13	3	...
		Grand total English schools 15 H. S. and 40 M. S	55	424	1,720	2,144	2,085	1,808	143	15	1,554	428	4
		VERNACULAR SCHOOLS											
	LUCKNOW ...	Government, 5 M. S. ..	5	...	50	50	52	47	..	...	26	24	...
	BARA BANKI ...	Government, 2 M. S. ...	2	...	31	31	29	27	...	...	20	11	...
	UNAO ...	Government, 10 M. S. ...	10	..	122	122	114	104	...	...	98	24	...
	SITAPUR ...	Government, 11 M. S. ...	11	...	78	78	82	68	...	..	60	18	...
	HARDOI ...	Government, 4 M. S ...	4	...	44	44	40	35	...	...	30	14	..
	KHERI ...	Government, 4 M S. ..	4	...	38	38	41	35	..	...	26	12	...
	FYZABAD ...	Government, 2 M. S ...	2	...	20	20	23	19	...	..	8	12	...
	GONDA ...	Government, 2 M. S. ...	2	...	45	45	36	32	...	...	40	5	...
	BAHRAICH ...	Government, 2 M S. ...	2	..	31	31	27	22	...	...	7	24	...
	RAE BARELI ...	Government, 2 M. S. .	2	...	17	17	20	18	...		13	4	
	SULTANPUR ...	Government, 2 M. S. ...	2	...	28	28	31	30	...	..	21	7	...
	PARTABGARH ...	Government, 4 M S. ...	4	...	38	38	33	27	...	...	22	16	...
		Total Government Vernacular schools, 50 M S.	50	...	542	542	528	464	...	...	371	171	..
		Grand total of English and Vernacular Schools, 50 H S. and 90 M S	105	424	2,262	2,686	2,613	2,272	143	15	1,925	599	4
		Grand total of English and Vernacular Schools, N.-W. P and Oudh.	674	1,441	8,669	10,110	9,624	8,266	733	202	7,297	1,867	11

N. B.—H. S. implies High School,

FORM No. 2.

Vernacular) for Boys for the official year 1878-79—(concluded).

Number of scholars on 31st March, 1879, learning						*Expenditure*							*Annual cost of educating each scholar*		*Number passed.*	
English.	Vernacular.	Latin.	Arabic	Persian	Sanskrit.	Grants from provincial revenues.	Local rates or cesses	Endowments.	Fees	Municipal grants.	Other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	Matriculation or equivalent examination	Middle school examination.
8a	8b	8c	8d	8e	8f	9a	9b	9c	9d	9e	9f	9	10	11	12	13
						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs a. p	Rs. a p.		
197	128	...	...	155	2	6,237	1,650	...	840	...	...	8,727	49 9 4	44 12 11	7	1
80	68	...	...	67	...	4,074	...	...	336	...	...	4,410	73 7 10	67 14 5	2	2
190	148	...	...	147	1	11,532	1	...	979	54	413	12,979	69 12 6	62 0 1	5	1
130	131	...	...	95	1	5,235	...	89	535	...	3	5,862	58 9 11	52 5 8	3	6
49	49	...	...	...	...	1,080	...	...	83	...	1,200	2,363	78 11 11	36 0 0	...	...
179	180	...	...	95	1	6,315	...	89	618	...	1,203	8,225	63 4 3	48 9 3	3	6
71	71	...	...	34	..	3,777	...	...	361	...	15	4,153	69 3 5	62 15 2	1	2
15	17	...	...	14	...	..	...	...	...	...	318	318	22 11 5	...	...	...
86	88	...	...	48	...	3,777	...	...	361	...	333	4,471	60 6 8	51 0 7	1	2
123	127	...		52	..	6,359	...	180	839	...	...	7,378	66 7 6	57 4 7	1	1
70	70	...	...	54	...	3,872		...	327	...	51	4,250	92 6 2	84 2 7	5	1
71	71	...	...	51	.	2,615	220	...	305	...	...	3,140	59 4 0	53 8 0	...	4
1,280	1,102	...	2	893	10	59,857	2,752	269	6,041	54	685	69,658	64 2 3	57 10 5	34	23
675	586	...	23	251	50	13,646	...	9,165	3,146	...	4,227	30,184	52 15 3	23 15 0	24	1
152	291	137	...	14	...	...	...	7,152	9 023	...	318	16,493	108 8 1	...	9	...
2,107	1,979	137	25	1,158	60	73,503	2,752	16,586	18,210	54	5,230	1,16,335	64 5 6	42 2 10	67	24
...	71	...	...	50	...	1,101	576	...	65	688	...	2,430	51 11 1	35 10 8	...	2
...	58	...	7	20	...	630	169	.	34	...	..	833	30 13 7	29 9 9	...	1
...	214	...	...	102	5	2,424	504	...	193	...	296	3,417	32 13 9	28 2 6	...	2
...	117	...	...	66	3	1,883	496	...	137	...	1,207	3,723	54 12 1	34 15 7	...	4
...	78	...	...	31	...	..	1,125	...	60	..	..	1,185	33 13 6	32 2 2	...	3
...	38	...	...	38	...	557	457	...	63	.	296	1,373	39 3 7	28 15 8	..	...
...	34	...	...	18	...	546	40	...	32	..	...	618	32 8 5	30 13 8	...	...
...	45	...	..	40	...	505	300	..	56	...	...	861	26 14 8	25 2 7	...	4
...	35	...	...	31	...	666	62	...	33	...	.	761	34 9 6	33 1 7	...	1
...	28	...	1	17	1	675	200	...	24	.	...	899	49 15 6	48 9 4	...	2
...	28	...	...	20	...	533	131	...	44	...	.	708	23 9 6	22 2 0	...	6
...	38	...	...	37	..	664	400	...	42	...	100	1,206	44 10 6	39 6 6	...	2
...	784	...	8	470	9	10,184	4,460	..	783	688	1,899	18,014	38 13 2	31 8 11	...	27
2,107	2,763	137	33	1,628	69	83,687	7,212	16,586	18,993	742	7,129	1,34,349	59 2 1	40 0 1	67	51
5,215	7,627	491	306	4,895	710	2,98,358	26,850	25,510	73,280	10,887	58,751	4,93,636	59 11 6	36 1 6	198	353

M S. denotes Middle School.

R. T. H. GRIFFITH,
Director of Public Instruction, N.-W. P. and Oudh.

SUBSIDIARY

Statistical Return of Female High and Middle

District.	Name or class of institutions.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March, 1879.			Average number on the rolls during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Classification according to race or creed of the scholars on 31st March, 1879.		
			In High School.	In Middle School.	Total.			Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Others.
1.	2.	3.	4a.	4b.	4.	5.	6.	7a.	7b.	7c.
	ENGLISH SCHOOLS.									
DEHRA DÚN ...	Aided	3	22	94	116	113	113	87	29	...
AGRA	Aided	2	...	54	54	55	52	54	...	...
ALLAHABAD ...	Aided	1	...	129	129	101	91	129	...	...
KUMAUN... ...	Aided	2	11	22	33	32	32	33	...	...
	GRAND TOTAL OF FEMALE HIGH AND MIDDLE SCHOOLS (ENGLISH) FOR NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.	8	33	299	332	301	288	303	29	...
LUCKNOW ...	Aided	2	...	52	52	52	39	21	30	1
	GRAND TOTAL OF HIGH ANI MIDDLE SCHOOLS, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.	10	33	351	384	353	327	324	59	1
	VERNACULAR SCHOOLS.									
	Nil.									

FORM No. 5.

Schools (English) for the official year, 1878-79.

Number of scholars on 31st March, 1879 learning.			*Expenditure.*						*Annual cost of educating each scholar.*		*Number passed.*	
English.	Vernacular.	Persian.	Grant from provincial revenues.	Endowments.	Fees.	Municipal grants.	Other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	Matriculation or equivalent examination.	Middle school examination
8a	8b	8c	9a	9b	9c	9d	9e	9	10	11	12	13
69	29	19	2,700	...	8,234	27	9,861	20,822	184 4 3	23 14 4		
54	...	...	2,790	109	3,963	...	632	7,494	144 1 10	53 10 6		
129	...	...	4,500	...	6,343	...	...	10,843	119 2 5	49 7 3		
33	...	...	2,820	...	8,762	45	174	11,801	368 12 6	88 2 0		
285	29	19	12,810	109	27,302	72	10,667	50,960	176 15 1	44 7 8		
52	30	...	1,560	440	216	...	599	2,815	72 3 1	40 0 0		
337	59	19	14,370	549	27,518	72	11,266	53,775	160 7 1	43 15 2		

R. GRIFFITH,

Director of Public Instruction, N.-W. P. and Oudh.

SUBSIDIARY

Statistical Return of Primary Schools (English and Vernacular) for Boys in the Educational

Division.	Districts.	Name or class of institutions.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March, 1879. In upper division.	In lower division.	Total.	Average number on the rolls during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Classification according to race or creed of the scholars on 31st March, 1879. Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Others.
1	1	2	3	4a	4b	4	5	6	7a	7b	7c	7d	7e
		ENGLISH SCHOOLS.											
MEERUT DIVISION.	DEHRÁ DÚN ...	Aided ...	1	...	...	125	116	90	...	6	105	14	...
	SAHÁRANPUR	Government ...	1	...	...	64	70	58	...	...	52	12	...
		Aided ...	5	...	...	321	329	265	34	83	166	38	...
		Unaided ..	1	...	...	30	30	24	...	...	19	11	...
		Total ...	7	...	...	415	429	347	34	83	237	61	...
	MUZAFFAR-NAGAR	Government ...	1	...	...	52	50	44	...	...	46	6	...
		Unaided ...	1	...	...	45	43	37	...	...	40	5	...
		Total ...	2	...	...	97	93	81	...	...	86	11	...
	MEERUT	Government ...	1	...	...	168	181	157	...	...	138	30	...
		Aided ...	1	...	..	258	257	212	5	14	140	99	...
		Unaided ...	4	...	...	116	113	97	15	...	86	15	...
		Total ...	6	...	...	542	551	466	20	14	364	144	...
	BULAND-SHAHR	Government ...	1	...	...	74	67	55	...	...	61	13	...
		Unaided ...	2	...	...	64	58	54	...	...	62	2	...
		Total ...	3	...	...	138	125	109	...	...	123	15	...
	ALIGARH	Government ...	1	...	...	101	104	78	1	1	86	12	1
		Aided ...	2	...	...	176	168	141	...	1	107	68	...
		Unaided ...	1	...	...	45	41	36	...	...	34	11	...
		Total ...	4	..	..	322	313	255	1	2	227	91	1
		Total Government schools	5	...	...	459	472	392	1	1	383	73	1
		Total, aided schools ...	9	...	...	880	870	708	39	104	518	219	...
		Total, unaided schools ...	9	...	...	300	285	248	15	...	241	44	...
		GRAND TOTAL ...	23	...	...	1,639	1,627	1,343	55	105	1,142	336	1
ROHILKHAND DIVISION.	BIJNOR ...	Government ...	1	...	...	80	81	69	...	2	53	25	...
	MORADABAD	Government ...	1	...	...	65	67	59	...	...	59	6	...
		Aided ...	2	...	...	206	201	156	...	43	1.6	47	...
		Unaided ...	2	...	..	129	129	108	..	2	85	42	...
		Total ...	5	...	...	400	397	323	...	45	260	95	...
	BAREILLY ...	Government ...	1	...	...	81	86	79	...	1	65	14	1
	BUDAUN	Government ..	1	...	...	46	28	23	...	...	35	11	...
		Unaided ...	1	...	..	40	36	32	..	...	31	9	...
		Total ...	2	...	...	86	64	55	...	...	66	20	...
	SHÁHJAHÁN-PUR	Government ...	1	...	...	60	66	55	...		47	13	...
		Aided ...	2	...	...	220	215	188	3	170	41	3	3
		Total ...	3	...	...	280	281	243	3	170	88	16	3
		Total Government schools	5	...	...	312	328	265	...	3	259	69	1
		Total, aided schools ...	4	...	...	426	416	344	3	213	157	50	3
		Total, unaided schools ...	3	...	...	169	165	140	...	2	116	51	...
		GRAND TOTAL ...	12	...	...	927	909	769	3	218	532	170	4
AGRA DIVISION.	MUTTRA	Government ...	1	...	...	104	103	88	...	...	93	11	...
		Unaided ...	2	..	..	78	88	63	...	...	66	12	...
		Total ...	3	...	...	182	191	151	...	...	159	23	...
	AGRA	Government ...	1	...	...	367	349	314	...	...	276	91	...
		Aided ...	9	...	...	1,227	1,168	975	99	187	780	161	...
		Total ...	10	...	...	1,594	1,517	1,289	99	187	1,056	252	...
	MAINPURI ...	Government ...	1	...	...	73	75	66	...	...	71	2	...
	FARUKHABAD	Government ...	1	...	...	75	67	59	...	2	65	8	...
		Aided ...	2	...	...	123	103	86	18	...	91	14	..
		Unaided ...	1	...	...	38	35	26	...	4	32	2	...
			4	...	...	236	205	173	18	6	188	24	...

FORM No. 4.

Department, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for the official year 1878-79.

Number of scholars on 31st March, 1879 learning						*Expenditure*							*Annual cost of educating each scholar.*	
English.	Vernacular.	Latin.	Arabic.	Persian.	Sanskrit.	Grants from provincial revenues.	Local rates or cesses.	Endowments.	Fees.	Municipal grants.	Other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
8a	8b	8c	8d	8e	8f	9a	9b	9c	9d	9e	9f	9	10	11
						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs a p	Rs a. p.
125	87	...	...	38	...	600	...	...	244	...	500	1,344	14 14 11	6 10 8
64	64	...	...	...	...	877	...	...	115	51	21	1,064	18 5 6	15 1 11
275	192	...	...	51	...	3,796	...	544	935	540	4,213	10,028	37 13 6	14 5 2
30	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	34	357	...	391	16 4 8	...
369	256	...	...	51	...	4,673	...	544	1,084	948	4,234	11,483	33 1 5	13 7 6
52	52	...	...	...	...	870	...	...	132	...	398	1,400	31 13 1	19 12 4
45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	282	...	282	7 9 11	...
97	52	...	...	...	...	870	...	...	132	282	398	1,682	20 12 3	10 1 2
168	168	...	...	...	...	1,069	...	40	322	160	...	1,591	10 2 2	6 12 11
258	247	...	...	11	...	2,004	...	...	444	...	512	2,960	13 5 5	9 7 3
116	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	503	275	522	990	2,290	23 9 9	...
542	415	...	...	11	...	3,073	...	543	1,041	682	1,502	6,841	14 10 10	6 9 6
74	74	...	...	...	...	842	...	36	101	48	...	1,027	18 10 9	15 4 11
64	64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,009	1,009	18 11 11	...
138	138	...	...	...	...	842	...	36	101	48	1,009	2,036	18 10 10	7 11 7
101	101	...	...	...	...	395	...	124	221	394	...	1,134	14 8 7	5 1 0
176	102	...	2	82	12	1,009	...	...	629	1,610	1,103	4,351	30 13 9	7 2 6
44	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	488	...	500	13 14 3	...
321	248	...	2	82	12	1,404	..	124	862	2,492	1,103	5,985	23 7 6	5 8 1
459	459	...	...	...	...	4,053	...	200	891	653	419	6,216	15 13 8	10 5 5
834	678	..	2	182	12	7,409	...	544	2,252	2,150	6,328	18,683	26 6 2	10 7 5
299	109	...	...	...	...	...	...	503	321	1,649	1,999	4,472	18 0 6	...
1,592	1,196		2	182	12	11,462	...	1,247	3,464	4,452	8,746	29,371	21 12 7	8 8 0
80	80	..	...	...	...	910	...	31	209	256	...	1,406	20 6 0	13 3 0
65	65	...	...	...	...	692	...	933	189	8	...	1,822	30 14 1	11 11 8
138	206	...	...	101	...	624	...	...	145	...	791	1,560	10 0 0	4 0 0
116	124	...	...	59	...	...	...	...	139	1,114	216	1,469	13 9 7	...
319	395	..	...	160	...	1,316	...	933	473	1,122	1,007	4,851	15 0 3	4 1 2
81	81	...	..	...	...	2,411	126	...	54	114	...	2,705	34 8 10	30 8 4
46	46	...	...	...	...	644	...	...	93	288	...	1,025	44 9 1	28 0 0
40	40	...	...	40	...	...	...	...	54	347	...	401	12 8 6	...
86	86	.	...	40	...	644	...	...	147	635	...	1,426	25 14 10	11 11 4
60	44	...	...	16	...	1,073	...	..	189	384	...	1,646	29 14 10	19 8 2
183	192	...	...	13	...	2,254	...	240	...	...	2,868	5,362	28 8 4	11 15 10
243	236	...	...	29	...	3,327	...	240	189	384	2,868	7,008	28 13 5	13 11 0
332	316	...	...	16	...	5,730	126	964	734	1,050	...	8,604	31 3 0	20 1 8
321	98	...	...	114	...	2,878	...	240	145	...	3,659	6,922	20 1 11	8 5 10
156	164	.	..	99	...	...	...	...	193	1,461	216	1,870	13 5 8	...
809	878	.	...	229	...	8,508	126	1,204	1,072	2,511	3,875	17,396	22 9 11	11 3 1
104	104	...	...	...	...	956	...	...	475	338	9	1,778	20 3 3	10 13 10
78	78	...	..	33	...	...	...	...	134	720	274	1,128	17 1 4	...
182	182	.	...	33	...	956	...	...	609	1,058	283	2,906	19 3 11	6 5 3
367	214	...	..	119	34	5,518	...	...	2,037	...	...	7,555	21 0 11	17 9 2
979	974	..		205	6	8,699	1,593	...	3,787	650	6,724	21,483	22 0 6	8 14 9
1,346	1,188	.	..	324	40	14,217	1,593	...	5,824	680	6,724	29,038	22 8 5	11 0 5
73	73	.	...	...	...	840	276	15	159	61	...	1,351	20 7 6	12 11 8
75	75	...	..	...	...	1,296	...	...	207	30	6	1,539	26 1 5	21 15 5
123	10	.	...	95	...	738	...	..	288	586	649	2,261	25 11 1	8 6 2
38	38	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	193	205	7 14 2	...
236	123	...	...	95	...	2,034	...	...	507	616	848	4,005	23 2 4	11 12 1

SUBSIDIARY

Statistical Return of Primary Schools (English and Vernacular) for Boys in the Educational

Division.	Districts	Name or class of institutions	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March, 1879. In upper division.	In lower division.	Total.	Average number on the rolls during the year.	Average daily attendance	Classification according to race or creed of the scholars on 31st March, 1879. Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Others.
1	1	2	3	4a	4b	4	5	6	7a	7b	7c	7d	7e
AGRA DIVISION.—(concld)		ENGLISH SCHOOLS—(contd)											
	ETÁWAH ...	Government ...	1	...	...	159	154	136	...	...	153	6	...
	ETAH ...	Government ...	1	...	...	61	60	52	...	...	53	8	...
		Unaided ...	3	...	...	76	76	64	...	...	56	20	...
		Total ...	4	...	...	137	136	116	...	..	109	28	..
		Total, Government schools,	6	...	...	839	808	715	...	2	711	126	...
		Total, aided schools ...	11	...	...	1,350	1,271	1,063	117	187	871	175	...
		Total, unaided schools ...	6	...	..	192	199	153	...	4	154	34	...
		GRAND TOTAL ...	23	...	...	2,381	2,278	1,931	117	193	1,736	335	...
ALLAHABAD DIVISION.	CAWNPORE ..	Government ...	1	...	...	131	133	107	...	...	120	11	...
		Aided ...	4	...	..	274	284	240	66	3	186	19	...
		Unaided ...	1	..	..	19	19	15	19	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	6	...	..	424	436	362	85	3	306	30	...
	FATEHPUR ...	Government ...	1	...	...	76	74	62	...	...	54	17	5
	BÁNDA ...	Government ...	1	...	..	60	56	67	...	...	38	22	...
		Unaided ...	2	...	...	37	45	39	...	...	28	9	...
		Total	3	...	...	97	101	106	...	...	66	31	...
	ALLAHABAD,	Government ...	1	..	.	238	244	208	1	...	201	36	...
		Aided ...	9	...	..	543	492	423	229	85	198	31	...
		Unaided ...	10	...	...	376	351	302	62	...	188	126	...
		Total ...	20	...	...	1,157	1,087	933	292	85	587	193	...
	HAMÍRPUR ...	Government ...	1	...	...	60	50	40	...	...	43	17	...
	JAUNPUR ...	Government ...	1	...	...	66	45	34	...	...	61	5	...
		Aided ...	2		...	118	109	87	1	2	87	28	...
		Total ...	3	...	...	184	154	121	1	2	148	33	...
		Total, Government schools,	6	...	...	631	602	518	1	...	517	108	5
		Total, aided schools ...	15	...	...	935	885	710	296	90	471	78	...
		Total, unaided schools ...	13	...	...	432	415	356	81	...	216	135	...
		GRAND TOTAL ..	34	...	...	1,998	1,902	1,624	378	90	1,204	321	5
BENARES DIVISION	AZAMGARH ...	Aided ...	1	...	...	102	93	72	1	4	66	31	..
	MIRZAPUR ...	Government ...	1	.	...	63	54	44	...	...	55	8	..
		Aided ...	2	..	...	257	258	200	...	5	207	45	...
		Total ..	3	...	.	320	312	244	...	5	262	53	...
	BENARES ...	Government ...	1	...	...	125	101	91	2	...	101	22	...
		Aided ..	4	...	...	899	846	658	16	23	721	139	...
		Unaided ...	1	..	...	17	17	15	17	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	6	..	...	1 041	964	764	35	23	822	161	...
	GORAKHPUR,	Aided ...	1	...	...	213	213	190	2	51	102	57	1
		Unaided ...	1	...	...	30	30	22	...	...	30	...	...
		Total ..	2	..	..	243	243	212	2	51	132	57	1
	BASTI ...	Aided ...	2	...	...	149	129	90	...	1	130	18	...
	GHÁZIPUR ...	Aided ...	5	...	...	483	489	398	...	4	346	133	...
		Total, Government schools,	2	...	...	188	155	135	2	...	156	30	...
		Total, aided schools ...	15	...	...	2,103	2,028	1,608	19	88	1,572	423	1
		Total, unaided schools ...	2	...	...	47	47	37	17	...	30	...	...
		GRAND TOTAL ...	19	...	...	2,338	2,230	1,780	38	88	1,758	453	1

FORM No. 4.

Department, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for the official year 1878-79.—(continued).

Number of scholars on 31st March, 1879. learning						*Expenditure.*							*Annual cost of educating each scholar*	
English.	Vernacular.	Latin	Arabic	Persian.	Sanskrit.	Grants from provincial revenues.	Local rates or cesses.	Endowments.	Fees.	Municipal grants.	Other sources.	Total.	Total cost	Cost to Government
8a	8b	8c	8d	8e	8f	9a	9b	9c	9d	9e	9f	9	10	11
						Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs a. p	Rs a p
159	159	...	..	...	..	2,253	118	30	487	89	..	2,977	21 14 3	16 9 1
61	61	...	.	28	...	1,029	210	...	177	164	27	1,607	30 14 5	19 12 7
76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	113	1,064	120	1,297	20 4 3	..
137	61	...	..	28	...	1,029	210	...	290	1,228	147	2,904	25 0 6	8 13 11
839	686	...	...	147	34	1,892	604	45	3,542	682	42	16,807	22 1 8	16 10 1
1,102	984	...	...	300	6	9,437	1,593	...	4,075	1,266	7,373	23,744	21 6 4	8 14 0
192	116	...	...	33	...	...	...	...	259	1,784	587	2,630	17 3 0	...
2,133	1,786	...	...	480	40	21,329	2,197	45	7,876	3,732	8,002	43,181	22 5 3	11 0 8
131	84	...	4	43	...	1,662	...	...	259	...	30	1,951	18 3 9	15 8 4
264	191	...	...	...	...	3,854	...	1,728	2,837	240	1,024	9,183	38 4 2	13 15 7
19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	360	219	...	...	579	38 9 7	...
414	275	...	4	43	...	5,016	...	2,088	3,315	240	1,054	11,713	32 5 8	13 13 8
76	76	...	...	...	...	2,277	...	...	143	...	.	2,420	39 0 5	36 11 7
60	60	...	...	...	...	1,968	...	...	96	...	...	2,064	30 12 11	29 5 11
27	15	...	...	21	...	...	...	768	13	...	...	781	20 0 5	...
87	75	...	...	21	...	1,968	...	768	109	...	...	2,845	26 13 5	18 9 0
235	235	...	...	...	...	408	...	...	853	603	...	1,864	8 15 10	1 15 4
503	340	...	...	52	8	5,460	...	444	1,831	1,200	4,209	13,144	31 1 2	12 14 6
376	314	..	...	...	.	...	...	3,8	48	...	303	4,233	14 0 8	...
1,114	889	.	...	52	8	5,8682	...	4,326	2,732	1,803	4,512	19,241	20 9 11	6 4 7
49	49	...	...	11	...	2,345	..	...	130	...	...	2,475	61 14 0	58 10 0
66	24	...	...	39	3	337	...	...	48	...	63	448	13 2 9	9 14 7
118	43	...	...	75	...	600	...	...	105	...	517	1,222	14 0 9	6 14 4
184	67	...	..	114	3	937	..	...	153	...	580	1,670	13 12 9	7 11 10
617	528	...	4	93	3	8,997	...		1,529	603	93	11,222	21 10 7	17 5 11
885	574	...	...	127	8	9,414	...	2,172	4,773	1,440	5,750	23,549	31 6 4	12 8 9
422	329	...	...	21	...	...	..	5,010	280	...	303	5,593	15 11 4	...
1,924	1,431	...	4	241	11	18,411	...	7,182	6,582	2,043	6,146	40,364	24 13 8	11 5 5
102	27	...	...	73	2	600		...	131	24	720	1,475	20 7 9	8 5 4
63	43	...	2	18	...	1,790	...	...	337	...	...	2,067	46 15 7	39 5 1
119	173	..	...	...	..	1,640	264	...	444	...	1,651	3,999	19 15 11	8 3 2
182	216	...	2	18	...	3,370	264	...	781	...	1,651	6,066	24 13 9	13 12 11
125	84	...	...	23	18	198	...	..	1,144	...	...	1,342	14 11 1	2 2 10
577	793	...	...	102	53	4,120	...	777	1,624	654	1,932	9,107	13 13 5	6 4 2
17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	600	228	...	240	1,068	71 3 2	...
719	877	...	...	125	71	4,318	...	1,377	2,996	654	2,172	11,517	15 1 2	5 10 5
188	186	...	...	27	...	1,000	...	...	308	200	500	2,008	10 9 1	5 4 2
30	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	300	36	...	...	336	15 4 4	...
218	186	...	...	27	...	1,000	...	300	344	200	500	2,344	11 0 10	4 11 5
105	149	...	...	31	...	460	...	...	180	...	785	1,425	15 13 4	5 1 9
411	333	.	1	189	...	1,713	248	...	584	367	1,083	3,995	10 0 7	4 4 10
188	127	...	2	41	18	1,928	...	...	1,481	..	...	3,409	25 4 0	14 4 6
1,502	1,661	...	1	422	55	9,533	512	777	3,271	1,245	6,671	22,009	13 10 11	5 14 10
47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	900	264	...	240	1,404	37 15 1	...
1,737	1,788	...	3	463	73	11,461	512	1,677	5,016	1,945	69,11	26,822	15 1 1	6 7 0

SUBSIDIARY

Statistical Return of Primary Schools (English and Vernacular) for Boys in the Educational

Division.	Districts.	Name or class of institutions.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March, 1879. In upper division.	In lower division.	Total.	Average number on the rolls during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Classification according to race or creed of the scholars on 31st March, 1879. Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Others.
1	1	2	3	4a	4b	4	5	6	7a	7b	7c	7d	7e
		ENGLISH SCHOOLS - (*contd*)											
JHÁNSI DIVISION.	JALAUN	Government ...	1	...	...	47	41	36	...	...	36	11	...
		Unaided ...	1	...	...	67	69	55	...	...	51	16	...
		Total ..	2	...	...	114	110	91	...	...	87	27	...
	JHANSI	Government ...	1	...	...	41	48	36	...	...	29	12	...
		Unaided ...	1	...	...	30	29	24	...	...	30	...	...
		Total ...	2	...	...	71	77	60	...	...	59	12	...
	LALITPUR ...	Government ...	1	...	...	31	41	30	...	...	16	7	8
		Total, Government schools	3	...	...	119	130	102	...	...	81	30	8
		Total, aided schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total, unaided schools ...	2	...	...	97	98	79	...	...	81	16	...
		GRAND TOTAL ...	5	...	...	216	228	181	...	...	162	46	8
KUMAUN DIV.	KUMAUN ...	Aided ...	4	...	...	408	414	360	31	13	343	11	10
		GRAND TOTAL OF GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS.	27	..	...	2,568	2,495	2,147	4	6	2,107	436	15
		GRAND TOTAL OF AIDED SCHOOLS.	58	...	...	6,102	5,884	4,838	505	695	3,932	956	14
	NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.	GRAND TOTAL OF UNAIDED SCHOOLS.	35	...	...	1,237	1,209	1,013	113	6	838	280	...
		GREAT GRAND TOTAL ...	120	...	...	9,907	9,588	7,993	622	707	6,877	1,672	29
		VERNACULAR SCHOOLS.											
MEERUT DIVISION.	DEHRA DÚN	Government ...	14	...	...	460	430	384	...	3	411	46	...
		Aided ...	1	...	...	121	116	112	...	119	2	...	...
		Total ...	15	...	...	581	546	496	...	122	413	46	...
	SAHÁRANPUR	Government ...	130	...	...	4,388	4,449	4,090	...	...	2,668	1,715	...
		Aided ...	1	...	...	33	28	26	...	33	...	...	...
		Unaided ...	1	...	...	59	56	49	...	...	28	31	...
		Total ...	132	...	...	4,475	4,533	4,165	...	33	2,696	1,746	...
	MUZAFFARNAGAR	Government ...	123	...	...	3,697	3,607	2,871	...	...	2,381	1,316	...
		Unaided ...	1	...	...	18	15	13	..	...	18	...	...
		Total ...	124	...	...	3,715	3,622	2,884	...	...	2,399	1,316	...
	MEERUT ..	Government ...	206	...	...	6,302	6,229	6,182	...	...	4,917	1,385	...
	BULANDSHAHR	Government ...	115	...	...	4,386	4,087	3,725	...	...	3,672	714	...
		Aided ...	1	...	...	52	48	45	...	...	43	9	...
		Total ...	116	...	...	4,438	4,135	3,770	...	...	3,715	723	...
	ALIGARH	Government ...	174	...	...	6,286	6,000	4,805	...	...	4,835	451	...
		Aided ...	3	...	...	160	166	138	...	...	124	36	...
		Unaided ...	6	...	...	216	218	210	...	...	117	99	...
		Total ...	183	...	...	6,662	6,384	5,153	...	...	6,076	586	...
		Total, Government schools	762	...	..	25,514	24 802	22,057	...	3	19,884	5,627	...
		Total, aided schools ...	6	...	...	366	358	321	...	152	169	45	...
		Total, unaided schools ...	8	...	...	293	289	272	...	..	163	130	...
		GRAND TOTAL ...	776	...	...	26,173	25,449	22,650	...	155	20,216	5,802	...
ROHILKHAND DIVISION.	BIJNOR	Government ...	104	...	...	3,038	3,012	2,439	...	...	1,906	1,132	...
		Aided ...	1	...	...	52	56	49	...	...	22	30	...
		Total ...	105	..	...	3,090	30,68	2,488	...	...	1,928	1,162	...
	MORADABAD	Government ...	124	...	...	3,607	3,567	2,714	...	...	2,314	1,293	...
		Aided ...	2	...	...	178	176	152	...	9	94	75	...
		Unaided ...	11	...	...	371	347	287	...	...	204	167	...
		Total ...	137	...	...	4,158	4,090	3,153	...	9	2,612	1,535	...

FORM No. 4.

Department, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for the official year 1878-79—(continued).

Number of scholars on 31st March, 1879. learning.						*Expenditure.*							*Annual cost of educating each scholar.*	
English	Vernacular	Latin.	Arabic.	Persian.	Sanskrit.	Grants from provincial revenues.	Local rates or cesses	Endowments.	Fees.	Municipal grants	Other sources	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
8a	8b	8c	8d	8e	8f	9a	9b	9c	9d	9e	9f	9	10	11
						Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs a. p	Rs a. p.
47	47	...	..	...	...	1,208	...	..	103	8	...	1,319	36 10 3	33 8 11
32	35	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	72	696	...	768	13 15 5	...
79	82	..	..	...	..	1,208	...	...	175	704	...	2,087	22 15 0	13 4 4
38	16	...	...	25	...	757	...	...	130	...	26	913	25 5 9	21 0 5
30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	377	377	15 11 4	...
68	16	...	...	25	...	757	..	...	130	...	403	1,290	21 8 0	12 9 10
31	31	...	...	...	...	657	4	...	118	...	...	779	25 15 5	21 14 5
116	94	...	...	25	...	2,622	4	...	351	8	26	3,011	29 8 3	25 11 3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
62	35	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	72	696	377	1,145	14 7 10	...
178	129	...	...	25	...	2,622	4	...	423	704	403	4,'56	22 15 4	14 7 9
408	8	...	...	18	11	3,736	...	...	7,371	94	1,346	12,547	34 13 8	10 6 1
2,551	2,210	...	6	322	55	35,222	734	1,209	8,528	2,996	580	49,269	22 15 2	16 6 6
5,052	4,253	8	3	1,163	92	42,407	2,105	3,733	21,887	6,195	31,127	1,07,454	22 3 9	8 12 5
1,178	753	...	...	153	...	...	..	6,413	1,389	5,590	3,722	7,114	16 14 4	...
8,781	7,216	8	9	1,638	147	77,629	2,'39	11,355	31,804	14,781	35,429	1,73,837	21 11 11	9 11 3
...	460	...	...	...	..	1'2	800	...	...	652	...	1,584	4 2 0	0 5 6
...	121	...	...	...	...	240	...	...	28	...	550	818	7 4 10	3 2 3
...	581	...	...	..	...	372	800	...	28	652	550	2,402	4 13 5	0 12 0
...	4,383	...	...	1,516	...	1,387	9,813	...	1	1,364	90	12,655	3 1 6	0 5 5
...	33	...	...	3	...	360	..	...	...	.	480	840	32 4 11	13 13 6
...	59	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	17	...	133	150	3 0 11	...
...	4,475	.	...	1,539	...	1,747	9,813	...	18	1,364	703	13,645	3 4 10	0 6 7
..	2,500	...	..	1,197	...	...	14,165	...	...	457	...	14,622	5 1 5	...
...	..		...	...	18	...	...	...	...	140	..	146	11 3 8	...
...	2,500	...	...	1,197	18	...	14,165	...	...	603	...	14,768	5 1 11	..
...	6,302	.	...	..	...	20,259	...	...	...	897	...	21,156	3 6 9	3 4 5
...	4,386	...	...	941	...	3,721	13,100	183	...	672	410	18,086	4 13 8	0 15 11
..	52	.	...	..	...	60	...	186	12	...	...	258	5 11 8	1 5 4
...	4,438	...	...	941	...	3,781	13,100	369	12	672	410	18,344	4 13 10	1 0 0
...	6,286	...	...	...	..	...	21,791	...	...	...	...	21,791	4 8 11	...
...	156	...	...	4	...	748	...	...	59	316	190	1,313	9 8 3	5 6 9
...	216	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	640	...	640	3 0 9	...
...	6,658	.	..	4	...	748	21,791	...	59	956	190	23,744	4 9 8	0 2 3
...	24,317	...	...	3,654	...	25,499	59,669	183	1	4,042	500	89,894	4 1 2	1 2 5
...	362	...	...	7	...	1,408	...	186	99	316	1,220	3,229	10 0 11	4 6 2
...	275	...	...	20	18	...	..	...	17	786	133	936	3 7 0	...
...	24,954	...	..	3 681	8	26,907	59 669	369	117	5,144	1,853	94,059	4 2 5	1 3 0
...	3,038	...	...	1,335	...	672	1,1330	...	...	271	...	12,2"3	5 0 6	0 4 4
...	52		...	18	..	91	...	161	60	...	...	312	6 15 10	1 13 8
...	3,090	...	...	1,353	...	763	11,3J0	161	60	271	...	12,585	5 0 11	0 4 11
.	3,558	...	10	1,331	..	2,430	13,212	...	...	275	...	15,917	5 13 10	0 14 4
...	178	...	...	50	10	288	...	...	76	...	369	733	4 13 2	1 14 3
..	318	...	14	96	39	..	...	...	...	1,257	155	1,412	4 14 9	...
...	4,054	...	24	1,4"7	49	2,718	13,212	...	76	1,532	524	18,062	5 11 8	0 13 9

SUBSIDIARY

Statistical Return of Primary Schools (English and Vernacular) for Boys in the Educational

Division.	Districts	Names or class of institutions	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March, 1879: In upper division.	In lower division.	Total.	Average number on the rolls during the year.	Average daily attendance	Classification according to race or creed of the scholars on 31st March, 1879: Europeans and Eurasians	Native Christians	Hindus	Mahammadans.	Others.
1	1	2	3	4a	4b	4	5	6	7a	7b	7c	7d	7e
ROHILKHAND DIVISION.	BAREILLY	Government ...	167	...	...	6,214	6,101	4,769	...	..	4,288	1,926	...
		Aided ...	4	...	...	211	201	181	...	11	126	74	...
		Total ...	171	.	..	6,425	6 302	4 950	.	11	4,414	2,000	..
	BUDAUN	Government ...	104	...	...	4,479	4,396	3,882	...	...	3,484	995	...
		Unaided ...	3	..	...	202	198	148	...	...	38	164	...
		Total ...	107	...	...	4,681	4,594	4,030	...	...	3,522	1,159	...
	SHÁHJAHÁNPUR	Government ...	117	...	...	3,804	3,179	2,521	..	...	3,349	455	..
		Aided ...	2	...	...	151	157	118	..	...	88	63	...
		Total ...	119	..		3,955	3,336	2,639	...	...	3,437	518	...
		Total, Government schools	616	...	...	21,142	20,255	16,925	..	...	15,341	5,801	...
		Total, aided schools ...	9	...	...	591	590	500	...	20	330	242	...
		Total, unaided schools ...	14	...	...	573	545	435	...	—	242	331	...
		GRAND TOTAL ...	639	..	...	22,307	21,390	17,260	—	20	15,913	6,374	...
AGRA DIVISION.	MUTTRA ...	Government ...	138	..	.	5,479	5,554	4,155	...	...	5,194	198	87
	AGRA	Government ...	193	...	..	5,309	5,046	4,482	...	—	5,098	211	...
		Aided ...	1	.	...	43	38	35	...	...	28	15	...
		Total ...	194	...	.	5,352	5,084	4,517	..	...	5,126	226	...
	MAINPURI ...	Government ...	127	...	..	3,679	3,591	3,034	..	...	3,500	179	...
	FARUKHABAD ..	Government ...	132	...	...	4,384	4,468	3,758	...	4	4,110	270	...
	ETÁWAH ...	Government ...	126	.	...	3,488	3,367	2,759	...	...	3,399	89	.
	ETAH ...	Government ...	95	...	...	3,001	2,969	2,677	...	...	2,688	313	...
		Total Government schools	811	...	...	25,340	24,895	20,865	...	4	23,989	1,260	87
		Total, aided schools ..	1	...	..	43	38	35	...	...	28	15	...
		Total, unaided school ..	...	...	...	..		...	..	...	...	...	...
		GRAND TOTAL ...	812	...	..	25,383	24 933	20,900	...	4	24,017	1,275	87
ALLAHABAD DIVISION	CAWNPORE	Government ...	178	...	..	6,257	6,104	5,335	...	...	6,080	177	...
		Unaided .	4	...	...	157	142	118	.		139	18	...
		Total ...	182	...	...	6,414	6,246	5 453	..	.	6,219	195	...
	FATEHPUR ..	Government ...	117	...	...	3,912	3 631	2 966	.	...	3,444	468	.
	BANDA	Government ...	160	...	...	4,716	4,415	3,718	...	..	4,239	477	...
		Unaided ...	31	...	...	285	256	228	..	...	227	58	...
		Total ..	191	...	.	5,001	4 671	3,946	...	..	4,466	535	...
	ALLAHABAD	Government ...	201	...	..	7,116	7,134	5,621	...	...	4,422	2,694	...
		Aided ..	7	...		258	261	217	...	..	172	86	...
		Total ...	208	...	...	7,374	7,395	5,838	...	...	4,594	2,780	...
	HAMIRPUR	Government ...	88	...	..	3,481	3,400	2,643	...	..	3,188	293	..
		Unaided ...	63	...	..	504	504	451	..	..	389	115	...
		Total ...	151	...	...	3 985	3 094	3,094	...		3,577	408	..
	JAUNPUR	Government ...	130	...	..	5,183	4,810	4,166	...	...	4 681	502	...
		Unaided ...	49	...	..	546	546	509	...	...	308	238	..
		Total ...	179	...	..	5,729	5,356	4,675	.	.	4,989	740	...
		Total, Government schools	874	...	..	30 665	29 544	24,449	...	...	26,054	4,611	...
		Total, aided schools ...	7	...	...	258	261	217	...	..	172	86	...
		Total, unaided schools ...	147	...	...	1,492	1,448	1,306	...	...	1,063	429	...
		GRAND TOTAL ...	1,028	...	...	32,415	31,253	25,972	...	...	27,289	5,126	...

FORM No. 4.

Department, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for the official year 1878-79—(continued).

Number of scholars on 31st March, 1879 learning						*Expenditure.*							*Annual cost of educating each scholar.*	
English.	Vernacular.	Latin.	Arabic.	Persian.	Sanskrit.	Grants from provincial revenues.	Local rates or cesses.	Endowments.	Fees.	Municipal grants.	Other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
8a	8b	8c	8d	8e	8f	9a	9b	9c	9d	9e	9f	9	10	11
						Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
...	6,214	...	...	2,024	...	959	16,060	..	...	379	59	17,457	3 10 7	0 3 3
...	192	...	...	19	...	2,056	...	48	50	1,800	83	4,037	22 5 0	11 5 9
...	6,406	...	...	2,043	...	3 015	16,060	48	50	2,179	142	21,494	4 5 6	0 9 0
...	4,479	...	...	1,117	...	863	8,154	...	215	153	...	9,385	2 6 8	0 3 7
...	202	...	...	76	...	...	...	...	...	322	...	322	2 2 9	...
...	4,681	...	...	1,193	...	863	8,154	...	215	475	...	9,707	2 6 6	0 3 5
...	3,717	...	...	81	62	10,943	469	...	...	1,171	...	12,583	4 15 10	4 5 5
...	67	...	12	102	...	288	...	...	...	...	436	724	6 2 2	2 7 1
...	3,784	...	12	183	62	11,231	469	...	...	1,171	436	13,307	5 9 8	4 4 1
...	21,006	...	10	5,888	62	15,867	49,225	...	215	2,249	59	67,615	4 2 3	0 15 7
...	489	...	12	189	10	2,723	...	209	186	1,800	888	5,806	11 9 9	5 7 2
...	520	...	14	172	39	...	...	...	...	1,579	155	1,734	3 15 9	...
...	22,015	...	36	6,249	111	18,590	49,225	209	401	5,628	1,102	75,155	4 5 8	1 1 3
...	5,479	...	...	...	...	1,689	12,559	...	123	396	...	14,767	3 8 10	0 6 6
...	5,309	...	...	114	...	2,948	19,990	...	...	348	...	23,286	5 3 1	0 10 6
...	...	...	14	39	...	120	...	...	...	...	240	360	10 4 7	3 6 10
...	5,302	...	14	153	...	3,068	19,990	...	...	348	240	23 646	5 3 9	0 10 10
...	3,679	...	..	...	...	689	11,849	176	...	107	...	12,821	4 12 7	0 3 8
...	4,384	.	...	16	...	999	10,928	...	...	192	...	12.119	3 3 7	0 4 3
...	3,488	...	...	146	...	403	12,204	..	...	537	18	13,162	4 12 4	0 2 4
...	2,941	...	...	80	...	469	9,093	...	...	702	...	10,264	3 13 4	0 2 10
...	25,260	...	...	356	...	7,197	76,623	176	123	2,282	18	86,419	4 2 3	0 5 6
...	...	...	14	39	...	120	...	...	...	...	240	360	10 4 7	3 6 10
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	25,260	...	14	395	...	7,317	76,623	176	123	2,282	258	86,779	4 2 5	0 6 7
...	6,204	...	...	53	...	2,642	16,878	...	...	...	...	19,520	3 10 0	0 7 11
...	157	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	619	619	5 3 11	...
...	6,361	...	...	53	...	2,642	16,878	...	...	...	619	20,139	3 11 1	0 7 9
...	3,912	...	...	149	...	1,473	11,420	...	...	28	...	13,180	4 7 1	0 7 11
...	4,716	...	...	21	...	15,479	...	...	...	419	...	15,898	4 4 5	4 2 7
...	126	...	28	131	4	...	...	...	1,512	...	...	1,512	6 10 1	...
...	4,842	..	28	152	4	15,479	...	...	1,512	419	...	17,410	4 4 7	3 14 9
...	7,116	...	...	30	...	959	20,027	...	...	425	...	21,411	3 12 11	0 2 9
...	200	...	...	...	58	4	378	348	168	168	...	1,066	4 14 7	0 0 3
...	7,316	...	...	30	58	963	20,405	348	168	593	...	22,477	3 11 11	0 9 8
...	3,481	...	...	29	...	863	10,565	...	...	...	...	11,428	4 5 2	0 5 2
...	293	...	42	111	58	...	..	195	2,864	...	...	30,59	6 12 6	...
...	3,774	...	42	140	58	863	10,565	195	2,864	...	..	14,437	4 10 11	0 4 5
...	5,183	...	.	...	..	1,238	12,129	...	...	467	...	13,834	3 5 1	0 4 9
...	94	...	113	246	93	...	...	...	2,497	...	648	3,145	6 2 10	...
...	5,277	...	113	246	93	1,238	12,129	..	2,497	467	648	16,979	3 10 1	0 4 3
...	30,612	..	...	282	...	22,654	71,019	...	...	1,598	...	95,271	3 14 4	0 14 10
...	200	...	...	...	58	4	378	348	168	168	...	1,066	4 14 7	0 0 4
..	670	...	183	488	155	...	...	195	6,873	...	1,267	8,335	6 6 1	...
...	31,482	...	183	770	213	22,658	71,397	543	7,041	1,766	1,267	1,04,672	4 0 6	13 10

SUBSIDIARY

Statistical Return of Primary Schools (English and Vernacular) for Boys in the

Division.	Districts.	Name or class of institutions.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March, 1879. In upper division.	In lower division.	Total.	Average number on the rolls during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Classification according to race or creed of the scholars on 31st March, 1879. Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Others.
1	1	2	3	4a	4b	4	5	6	7a	7b	7c	7d	7e
		VERNACULAR SCHOOL—(*contd*).											
BENARES DIVISION.	AZAMGARH	Government ...	149	...	...	6,962	5,745	4,368	...	...	6,273	689	...
		Aided ...	6	...		301	292	248	...	..	258	43	...
		Total ...	155	...	...	7,263	6,037	4,616	...	...	6,531	732	...
	MIRZAPUR	Government ...	105	...	...	4,070	4,308	2,404	...	...	3,716	354	..
		Aided ...	7	...	.	326	355	277	...	10	278	38	...
		Total ...	112	...	...	4,396	4,663	2,681	...	10	3,994	392	...
	BENARES	Government ...	102	...	...	3,575	3,482	2,9 9	...	...	3,385	190	...
		Aided ...	3	...	..	117	104	86	...	50	57	10	...
		Total ...	105	...	...	3,692	3,586	3,005	...	50	3,442	200	...
	GORAKHPUR ...	Government ...	177	..	..	7,369	7,872	5,870	...	...	6,969	385	15
	BASTI ...	Government ...	140	...	...	4,636	4,198	3,555	...	..	4,322	314	...
	GHÁZIPUR	Government ...	162	...	...	5,653	4,908	4,708	...	...	4,988	665	...
		Aided ...	1	..	...	59	48	34	...	34	25	...	...
		Unaided ...	7	...	...	263	251	229	...	...	149	114	...
		Total ...	170	...	...	5,975	5,207	4,971	..	34	5,162	779	...
		Total Government schools	835	...	...	3,2265	30,013	23,814	...	...	29,653	2,597	15
		Total, aided schools ...	17	...	...	803	799	645	...	94	618	91	...
		Total, unaided schools ...	7	...	...	263	251	229	...	...	149	114	...
		GRAND TOTAL ...	839	...	...	33,331	31,063	24,698	..	94	30,420	2,802	15
JHANSI DIVISION.	JALAUN	Government ...	81	...	...	2,345	2,505	1,929	...	...	2,270	75	...
		Unaided ...	63	...	...	820	815	6.8	...	...	720	100	...
		Total ...	144	...	.	3,165	3,320	2,597	...	...	2,990	175	...
	JHÁNSI	Government ...	45	...	...	1,415	1,455	1,159	...	...	1,359	56	...
		Unaided ...	5	...	...	106	106	79	..	...	106	...	...
		Total ...	50	...	...	1,521	1,561	1,238	...	...	1,465	56	...
	LALITPUR ..	Government ...	21	...	...	585	550	444	...	...	557	17	11
		Total Government schools	147	...	...	4,345	4,510	3,532	...	...	4,186	148	11
		Total, aided schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total, unaided schools ...	68	....	...	926	921	717	...	...	826	100	...
		GRAND TOTAL ...	215	...	...	5,271	5,431	4,279	...	...	5,012	248	11
KUMAUN DIVISION.	KUMAUN	Government ...	107	...	...	6,863	6,863	3,550	...	...	6,630	13	220
		Aided ...	9	...	...	548	548	367	...	...	546	2	...
		Total ...	116	...	...	7,411	7,411	3,917	...	...	7,176	15	220
	GARHWÁL ...	Government ...	42	...	...	2,818	2,501	1,669	...	...	2,756	12	50
	TARAI	Government ...	12	...	...	351	371	296	...	...	193	69	89
		Unaided ...	3	...	...	182	209	162	...	...	105	26	51
		Total ..	15	...	...	533	580	458	...	—	298	95	140
		Total, Government schools,	161	...	...	10,032	9,735	5,515	...	...	9,579	94	339
		Total, aided schools ...	9	...	...	548	548	367	...	...	546	2	...
		Total, unaided schools ..	3	...	...	182	209	162	...	...	105	26	51
		GRAND TOTAL ...	173	...	...	10,762	10,492	6,044	...	...	10,230	122	410
N.-W. PROVINCES.		GRAND TOTAL GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS.	4,206	...	...	1,49,303	1,43,754	1,16,567	...	7	1,28,686	20,138	472
		GRAND TOTAL AIDED SCHOOLS .	49	...	...	2,610	2,594	2,085	...	266	1,953	481	...
		GRAND TOTAL, UNAIDED SCHOOLS.	247	...	...	3,729	3,663	3,151	...	...	2,548	1,130	51
		GREAT GRAND TOTAL OF VERNACULAR SCHOOLS.	4,502	...	...	1,55,642	1,50,011	1,21,803	...	273	1,33,097	21,749	523
		GRAND TOTAL, ENGLISH & VERNACULAR SCHOOLS.	4,622	...	...	1,65,549	1,59,599	1,29,796	622	980	1,39,974	23,421	552

FORM No. 4.

Educational Department, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for the official year 1878-79—(continued).

Number of scholars on 31st March, learning 1879.						*Expenditure.*							*Annual cost of educating each scholar.*	
English	Vernacular.	Latin.	Arabic	Persian	Sanskrit	Grants from provincial revenues.	Local rates or cesses	Endowments.	Fees	Municipal grants	Other sources	Total	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
8a	8b	8c	8d	8e	8f	9a	9b	9c	9d	9e	9f	9	10	11
						Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	R. a p.	Rs a p
...	6,962	...	...	260	...	1,095	16,069	...	...	269	...	17,433	3 15 10	0 4 0
...	250	...	...	51	...	240	...	..	120	..	600	960	3 13 11	0 15 5
...	7,212	...	..	311		1,335	16,069	..	120	269	600	18,393	3 15 9	0 4 8
...	3,921	...	37	61	52	1,268	8,298	1,411	.	817	932	12,726	5 4 8	0 8 5
...	246	..	2	71	27	604	180	...	236	...	921	1,941	7 2 11	2 2 10
...	4,167	...	39	131	79	1,872	8,478	1 411	236	817	1,853	14,667	5 7 6	0 11 2
...	3,575	...	...	18	...	238	7,843	...	...	863	...	8,964	3 1 2	0 1 4
...	117	..	...	10	...	272	...	...	33		432	737	8 9 1	3 2 7
...	3,692	..	...	28	..	510	7,943	...	33	863	432	9,701	3 3 7	0 2 9
...	7,369	..	...	56	28	1,054	14,630	...	...	571	...	16,255	2 12 4	0 2 10
...	4,036	...	...	208	..	...	14,588	...	...	...	...	14,588	4 1 8	...
..	5,653	...	...	180	...	...	17,313	...	...	...	...	17,313	3 10 10	...
...	51	..	...	8	..	162	...	...	34	36	207	439	12 14 7	4 12 3
...	263	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	678	...	678	2 15 4	...
...	5,967		..	188	..	162	17,313	...	34	714	207	18,430	3 10 11	0 0 6
...	32,116	...	37	782	80	3,675	78,741	1,411	...	2,520	932	87,279	6 10 7	0 2 5
...	664	..	2	140	27	1,278	180	...	423	31	2,165	4,077	6 5 2	1 15 8
...	263	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	678	...	678	2 15 4	...
...	33,043	...	39	922	107	4,953	78,921	1,411	423	3,234	3,032	92,034	3 11 7	0 3 2
...	2,345	..	..	...	..	377	9 230	...		...	...	9,607	4 15 4	0 3 2
...	597	...	13	132	78	...	...	120	2,496	180	...	2,796	4 2 11	...
...	2,942	...	13	132	78	377	9,230	120	2,496	180	...	12,403	4 12 4	0 2 3
...	1,415	...	...	...	...	513	3,674	...	...	185	117	4,489	3 13 11	0 7 1
...	106	...	...	...	...	..	.	...	...	..	650	650	8 3 8	...
...	1,521	...	...	...	...	513	3 674	..	...	185	767	5,139	4 15 4	.0 6 7
...	585	...	...	...	...	562	1,512	...	...	224	...	2,298	5 2 10	1 4 3
...	4,345	...	...	...	...	1,452	14,416	...	...	409	117	16,394	4 10 3	0 6 6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...
..	703	...	13	132	78	..	...	120	2,496	180	650	3 446	4 9 9	...
...	5,048	..	13	132	78	1,452	4,4 6	120	2,496	584	767	19,840	4 10 2	0 5. 6
...	6,863	...	...	...	...	886	7,943	...	...	200	...	9 029	2 8 8	0 3 11
...	548	...	...	...	...	480	..	...	...	...	780	1,260	3 6 10	1 4 11
...	7,411	...	...	...	...	1,366	7,943	.	...	200	780	10,289	2 10 0	0 5 7
...	2,818	...	...	...	.	443	3 774	...	...	...	...	4,217	2 8 5	0 4 3
...	271		...	80	...	1,168	...	...	...	...		1,168	3 15 2	3 15 2
...	148	...	...	84	...	...	...	...	12	263	72	347	2 2 3	...
...	419	...	...	114	...	1 168	...	...	12	263	72	1,515	3 4 11	2 8 9
...	9,952	...	...	80	...	2,497	11,717	...	...	200	...	14,414	2 9 9	0 7 2
...	548	...	...	..	...	480	...	...	...	...	780	1,260	3 6 11	1 4 11
...	148	...	...	34	...	...	...	..	12	263	72	347	2 2 3	...
...	10,648	...	...	114	...	2,977	11,717	...	12	463	852	16,021	2 10 4	0 7 10
...	1,47,608	...	47	11,042	142	78,841	3,61,410	1,773	339	13,300	1,626	4,57,286	3 14 8	0 10 9
...	2,263	...	28	375	95	6,013	553	748	876	2,320	5,288	15,798	7 9 2	2 14 1
...	2,579	...	210	846	291	...	...	315	9,398	3,486	2,277	15,476	4 14 6	...
...	1,52,450	...	285	12,263	527	84,854	3,61,968	2,828	10,613	19,106	9,191	4,88,560	4 0 2	0 11 1
8,781	150,666	8	294	13,901	674	163,483	3,64,807	14,183	42,417	33,887	44,620	6,6 ,397	5 1 8	1 4 0

SUBSIDIARY

Statistical Return of Primary Schools (English and Vernacular) for Boys in the

Division.	Districts.	Names or class of institution.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March, 1879. In upper division.	In lower division.	Total.	Average number on the rolls during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Classification according to race or creed of the scholars on 31st March, 1879. Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammedans.	Others.
1	1	2	3	4a	4b	4	5	6	7a	7b	7c	7d	7e
		English Schools.											
LUCKNOW.	LUCKNOW ...	Government	1	...	...	10	9	7	...	...	6	4	...
		Aided	10	...	...	1 098	1,039	785	8	2	825	260	3
		Unaided	4	...	...	207	205	157	60	...	66	15	66
		Total for the district ...	15	...	..	1.315	1,253	949	68	2	897	279	69
	BARA BANKI...	Government	8	...	...	316	304	265	...	...	214	102	...
	UNAO ...	Government	2	...	...	95	96	84	...	2	75	18	...
SITAPUR.	SITAPUR ...	Government	2	...	...	80	72	63	...	...	62	18	...
		Aided	2	...	...	198	195	165	...	2	124	72	...
		Unaided	2	...	...	48	54	46	...	..	40	8	...
		Total for the district ...	6	...	...	326	321	274	...	2	226	98	...
	HARDOI ...	Government	5	...	...	221	249	224	...	...	145	76	...
	KHERI ...	Government	2	...	...	84	95	82	...	...	69	15	...
		Aided	1	...	...	29	29	23	...	29	...	...	...
		Total for the district ...	3	...	...	113	124	105	...	29	69	15	...
FYZABAD.	FYZABAD ...	Government	8	...	...	422	426	349	1	2	293	123	3
	GONDA ...	Government	3	...	...	79	100	81	...	...	52	27	...
		Aided	2	...	...	212	215	153	...	...	179	33	...
		Total for the district ...	5	...	...	291	315	234	...	...	231	60	...
	BAHRAICH ...	Government	1	...	...	36	39	31	...	...	24	12	...
		Unaided	1	...	...	44	48	30	...	..	33	11	...
		Total for the district ...	2	...	...	80	87	61	...	...	57	23	...
RAE BARELI.	RAE BARELI ...	Government	4	...	...	127	143	119	...	...	53	74	...
	SULTANPUR ...	Government	1	...	...	49	59	51	1	...	40	8	...
	PARTABGARH .	Government	1	...	...	36	44	38	...	1	27	8	...
		Total, Government schools,	38	...	...	1,555	1,636	1,394	2	5	1,060	485	3
		Total, aided schools ...	15	...	...	1,537	1,478	1,126	8	33	1,128	365	3
		Total unaided schools ...	7	...	...	299	307	233	60	...	139	34	66
		GRAND TOTAL, ENGLISH SCHOOLS.	60	...	...	3,391	3,421	2,753	70	38	2,327	884	72
		Vernacular Schools.											
LUCKNOW.	LUCKNOW ...	Government	81	...	...	3,183	3,614	2,891	...	...	2,515	662	6
		Aided	2	...	...	114	119	90	...	...	39	75	...
		Unaided	5	...	...	202	193	144	...	...	117	29	56
		Total for the district ...	88	...	...	3,499	3,826	3,125	...	...	2,671	766	62
	BARA BANKI...	Government	132	...	...	5,358	54,54	4,383	...	...	3,402	1,943	13
	UNAO ...	Government	121	...	.	5,420	54,58	4,507	...	...	4,814	606	...
SITAPUR.	SITAPUR ...	Government	132	...	...	5,605	5,620	4,760	...	...	4 580	1,023	2
		Aided	1	...	...	36	36	30	...	...	21	15	...
		Total for the district ...	133	..	...	5,641	5,656	4,790	..	...	4,601	1,038	2
	HARDOI ...	Government ...	124	...	...	4,849	4,766	4,036	...	2	4,149	698	...
	KHERI ...	Government ...	71	...	...	3,140	3,195	2,572	..	...	2,521	619	...
FYZABAD.	FYZABAD ...	Government ...	82	...	...	3,281	3,346	2,447	...	...	2,639	642	...
	GONDA ...	Government ...	107	...	...	4,469	4,634	3,160	...	...	3,657	812	...
		Aided ...	5	...	...	142	157	108	...	...	102	37	
		Unaided ...	4	...	...	109	117	81	...	...	91	18	...
		Total for the district ...	116	...	...	4,720	4,908	3,349	...	...	3,850	867	3

FORM No. 4.

Educational Department, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for the official year 1878-79—(continued).

Number of scholars on 31st March, 1879, learning						*Expenditure.*							*Annual cost of educating each scholar.*	
English.	Vernacular.	Latin.	Arabic.	Persian	Sanskrit.	Grants from provincial revenues.	Local rates or cesses.	Endowments.	Fees.	Municipal grants.	Other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
8a	8b	8c	8d	8e	8f	9a	9b	9c	9d	9e	9f	9	10	11
						Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs a p.	Rs. a p.
10	...	...	...	10	...	135	144	...	28	...	75	382	54 8 5	39 13 8
795	1,097	...	2	150	8	4,350	...	1,201	1,567	...	3,[illegible]6	10,444	13 4 10	5 8 8
142	242	31	...	3	...	...	...	1,268	1,083	...	880	3,231	20 9 3	...
947	1,339	31	2	163	8	4,485	144	2,469	2,678	...	4,281	14,057	14 13 0	4 14 1
125	298	...	5	58	...	1,924	673	...	592	240	108	3,537	13 5 6	9 12 9
50	68	...	...	30	...	395	144	...	295	...	...	834	9 14 11	6 6 9
59	80	...	...	...	...	677	197	...	228	...	140	1,242	19 11 6	13 14 0
32	165	...	5	69	12	1,011	...	...	74	70	958	2,113	12 12 11	6 2 0
6	54	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	10	...	185	195	4 3 4	...
97	299	...	5	71	12	1,668	197	...	312	70	1,283	3,550	12 15 4	6 15 6
151	221	...	...	12	...	1,337	471	...	665	...	...	2,473	11 0 6	8 1 2
65	84	...	...	...	...	505	69	...	280	...	60	915	11 2 6	7 0 3
10	19	...	...	...	...	90	...	..	...	...	120	210	9 2 1	3 15 0
75	103	...	...	..	...	596	69	...	280	...	180	1,125	10 1 11	6 5 5
156	439	...	...	7	...	2,681	90	...	709	540	74	4,100	11 11 11	7 15 0
53	79	...	...	4	...	810	...	31	261	...	4	1,106	13 10 5	10 0 0
27	244	...	...	8	...	684	...	...	54	...	862	1,600	10 7 8	4 7 9
80	323	...	...	12	...	1,494	...	31	315	...	866	2,706	11 9 0	6 6 2
36	36	...	...	...	...	274	...	...	137	...	7	418	13 7 10	8 13 0
5	43	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	318	318	10 9 7	...
41	79	...	...	6	...	274	...	...	137	...	325	736	12 1 1	4 7 8
72	126	...	...	30	...	948	...	...	225	240	...	1,413	11 14 0	7 15 5
28	60	...	...	...	...	390	...	...	185	...	69	644	12 10 1	7 10 6
28	36	...	...	...	...	164	20	...	165	...	120	469	12 5 6	4 13 7
833	1,527	...	5	151	...	10,241	1,808	31	3,770	1,026	657	17,533	12 9 3	8 10 3
864	1,525	...	7	227	20	6,135	...	1,201	1,695	70	5,266	14,367	12 12 2	5 7 2
153	339	31	...	11	...	...	...	1,268	1,093	...	1,383	3,744	16 1 1	..
1,850	3,391	31	12	389	20	16,376	1,808	2,500	6,558	1,096	7,306	35,644	12 15 11	6 9 8
...	3,138	...	20	635	6	2,345	7,145	...	1,050	734	129	11,403	3 15 1	3 1 1
...	113	...	...	12	...	396	...	...	81	...	527	954	10 9 5	4 6 6
...	111	...	...	30	61	...	...	...	18	...	454	472	3 4 5	...
...	3,362	..	20	677	67	2,741	7,145	...	1,099	734	1,110	12,829	4 1 8	3 2 7
...	5,629	...	68	1,594	4	499	13,313	...	1,658	...	...	15,470	3 8 6	3 2 5
...	5,138	...	...	487	12	1,573	11,190	...	1,824	...	148	14,675	3 4 1	2 13 1
...	5,953	...	...	505	8	1,328	10,240	...	1,410	312	817	14,107	2 15 5	2 6 10
...	36	...	...	...	...	48	...	...	14	...	34	96	3 8 2	1 9 7
...	5,989	...	...	505	8	1,376	10,240	...	1,424	312	851	14,203	2 15 5	2 6 9
...	5,117	...	..	170	...	264	9,935	...	2,056	402	...	12,657	3 2 2	2 8 5
...	3,180	...	6	360	14	413	5,504	...	823	...	440	7,180	2 12 7	2 4 9
...	3,262	...	...	430	...	291	7,703	...	868	...	...	8,862	3 9 11	3 4 3
...	4,438	...	...	871	...	337	11,244	...	1,024	...	...	12,665	4 0 2	3 10 11
...	139	...	...	10	...	120	110	...	18	...	66	314	2 14 6	2 2 1
..	109	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	305	305	3 1[illegible] 3	...
...	4,686	...	...	881	...	517	11,354	...	1,042	...	371	13,284	3 15 6	3 8 9

SUBSIDIARY

Statistical Return of Primary Schools (English and Vernacular) for Boys in the Educational

Division.	Districts.	Name or class of institutions.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March, 1879. In upper division.	In lower division.	Total.	Average number on the rolls during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Classification according to race or creed of the scholars on 31st March, 1879. Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus	Muhammadans.	Others.
1	1	2	3	4a	4b	4	5	6	7a	7b	7c	7d	7e
FYZABAD.—(*concld.*)		ENGLISH SCHOOLS—(*concld.*)											
	BAHRAICH,	Government	87	...	...	4,112	4,129	3,187	...	...	3,244	865	3
		Aided	5	...	...	244	256	195	...	...	192	28	24
		Unaided	3	...	...	119	105	85	...	...	65	45	9
		Total for the district ...	95	...	...	4,475	4,490	3,417	...	...	3,501	938	36
RAE BARELI.	RAE BARELI,	Government	105	...	...	4,221	4,100	3,253	...	...	3,632	569	...
	SULTANPUR...	Government	96	...	...	3,904	3,980	3,240	...	...	3,020	884	...
	PARTABGARH,	Government	77	...	...	2,803	2,723	2,167	...	...	2,209	594	...
		Total, Government schools,	1,215	...	...	50,345	51,014	40,553	...	...	40,382	9,937	24
		Total, aided schools ...	13	...	...	536	568	423	...	...	354	155	27
		Total, unaided schools...	12	...	...	430	419	310	...	...	273	92	65
		GRAND TOTAL, VERNACULAR SCHOOLS.	1,240	...	...	51,311	51,917	41,286	...	2	41,009	10,184	116
		GRAND TOTAL, ENGLISH AND VERNACULAR SCHOOLS	1,300	...	...	54,702	55,418	44,039	70	40	43,336	11,068	188
		GRAND TOTAL OF ENGLISH AND VERNACULAR SCHOOLS, N.-W. P. AND OUDH	5,922	...	...	220,251	215,017	173,835	692	1,020	183,310	34,489	740

FORM No. 4.

Department, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for the official year 1878-79—(concluded).

Number of scholars on 31st March, 1879, learning.						*Expenditure.*							*Annual cost of educating each scholar.*	
English.	Vernacular.	Latin.	Arabic.	Persian.	Sanskrit.	Grants from provincial revenues.	Local rates or cesses.	Endowments.	Fees.	Municipal grants.	Other sources.	Total	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
8a	8b	8c	8d	8e	8f	9a	9b	9c	9d	9e	9f	9	10	11
						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
...	4,773	...	...	313	...	549	9,022	...	1,200	260	...	11,131	3 8 9	3 0 7
...	269	...	...	20	...	366	4	...	29	...	455	854	4 6 1	1 14 4
...	95	...	...	12	12	...	...	...	...	...	513	513	6 0 6	...
...	5,137	...	...	345	12	915	9,026	...	1,229	360	968	12,498	3 10 6	2 14 6
...	4,198	...	...	612	1	401	9,909	...	1,023	108	...	11,441	3 8 3	3 2 9
...	3,938	...	...	565	...	266	9,709	...	973	...	...	10,948	3 6 1	3 1 3
...	3,172	...	...	452	...	414	7,789	...	430	...	50	8,683	4 0 1	3 13 0
...	51,936	...	94	6,994	45	8,740	1,12,643	...	14,339	1,916	1,584	1,39,222	3 6 11	2 15 11
...	557	...	...	42	...	930	114	...	92	...	1,082	2,218	5 3 11	2 7 6
...	315	...	...	42	73	...	...	...	18	...	1,272	1,290	4 2 7	...
...	52,808	...	94	7,078	118	9,670	1,12,757	...	14,449	1,916	3,938	1,42,730	3 5 9	2 15 4
1,850	56,199	31	106	7,407	138	26,046	1,14,565	2,500	21,007	3,012	11,244	1,78,374	4 0 10	3 3 1
10,631	215,865	39	400	21,368	812	188,529	4,79,372	16,683	63,424	36,899	55,864	8,40,771	4 13 4	1 1 4

R. T H. GRIFFITH,

Director of Public Instruction, N.-W. P. and Oudh.

SUBSIDIARY

Statistical Return of Female Primary Schools (English and Vernacular) in the Educational

Division.	District.	Name or class of institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March, 1879. In upper division.	In lower division.	Total.	Average number on the rolls during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Classification according of the scholars. Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians
1		2	3	4a	4b	4	5	6	7a	7b
		ENGLISH SCHOOLS.								
N.-W. PROVINCES.	DEHRA DÚN ...	Aided	1	...	...	88	94	94	6	82
	MORADABAD ...	Ditto	1	...	...	86	91	88	...	85
	AGRA ...	Ditto	4	...	...	342	359	323	123	219
	FARUKHABAD ..	Ditto	1	...	...	50	49	49	...	50
	ALLAHABAD ...	Aided	5	...	...	145	132	112	67	48
		Unaided	1	...	...	110	140	120	110	...
		Total ...	6	...	...	255	272	232	177	48
	BENARES ...	Aided	2	...	...	33	33	33	7	26
	GARHWÁL ...	Ditto	1	..	...	37	35	29	...	30
		Total, aided schools ...	15	...	...	780	793	728	203	540
		Total, unaided schools ...	1	...	...	110	140	120	110	...
		GRAND TOTAL OF PRIMARY SCHOOLS, ...	16	...	...	890	933	848	313	540
		VERNACULAR SCHOOLS.								
MEERUT DIVISION.	SAHÁRANPUR ...	Government	2	...	...	39	40	34	...	...
		Aided	7	...	...	180	172	167	...	...
		Unaided	32	...	...	808	790	484	...	...
		Total ..	41	...	...	1,027	1,002	685	...	...
	MUZAFFARNAGAR,	Government	2	...	...	40	41	29	...	...
	MEERUT ...	Government	2	...	...	37	31	30	...	...
		Unaided	2	...	...	16	14	11	...	16
		Total ...	4	...	...	53	45	41	...	16
	BULANDSHAHR ...	Government	4	...	...	96	85	79	...	...
		Aided	5	...	...	141	125	121	...	...
		Unaided	1	...	...	23	20	13	..	...
		Total ...	10	...	..	260	230	213	...	...
	ALIGARH ...	Government	9	...	...	207	205	158	...	...
		Total, Government schools ...	19	...	...	419	402	330	...	...
		Total, aided schools ...	12	...	...	321	297	258	...	...
		Total, unaided schools ...	35	...	...	847	824	508	...	16
		GRAND TOTAL ...	66	...	...	1,587	1,523	1,126	...	16
ROHILKHAND DIVISION.	BIJNOR ...	Government	4	...	...	88	90	77	...	...
		Aided	5	...	...	99	102	89	...	...
		Total ...	9	...	...	187	192	166	...	...
	MORADABAD ...	Government	7	...	...	130	136	93	...	...
		Aided	19	...	..	455	437	359	...	...
		Unaided	2	...	...	40	39	33	...	20
		Total ...	28	...	..	625	612	490	...	20
	BAREILLY ...	Government	2	...	...	78	75	69	...	...
		Aided	6	...	...	134	125	107	...	...
		Total ...	8	...	.	212	200	176	...	...
	BUDAUN ...	Government	5	...	...	149	134	113	...	...
		Aided	15	...	...	244	267	235	...	40
		Unaided	1	...	...	23	22	18	..	...
		Total ...	21	...	...	416	423	336	...	40
	SHAHJAHANPUR,	Government	3	...	...	59	53	44	...	...
		Aided	7	...	...	137	136	108	...	2
		Total ...	10	..	...	196	189	152	...	2
		Total, Government schools ...	21	...	...	504	488	401	...	...
		Total, aided schools ...	52	...	...	1,069	1,067	898	...	42
		Total unaided schools ...	3	...	...	63	61	51	...	20
		GRAND TOTAL ...	76	...	...	1,636	1,616	1,350	...	62

FORM No. 5.

Department, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for the official year 1878-79

cording to race or creed on 31st March, 1879			*Number of scholars on 31st March, 1879, learning,*				*Expenditure.*							*Annual cost of educating each scholar.*	
Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Others.	English.	Vernacular	Persian.	Sanskrit.	Grants from provincial revenues	Local rates or cesses.	Endowments.	Fees.	Municipal grants.	Other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
7c	7d	7e	8a	8b	8c	8d	9a	9b	9c	9d	9e	9f	9	10	11
							Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs. a p	Rs. a. p.
...	...	..	88	85	...	...	900	...	...	195	27	960	2,082	22 2 5	9 9 2
...	...	...	17	85	...	...	240	...	...	...	...	1,048	1,288	14 10 2	2 11 8
...	...	...	302	224	...	...	4,350	...	108	4,088	..	2,784	11,330	35 1 3	13 7 6
...	...	...	8	42	...	...	120	...	...	...	...	384	504	10 4 7	2 7 2
23	7	...	104	136	...	..	1,120	...	...	388	240	886	2,634	28 8 3	10 0 0
...	...	...	110	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,000	...	...	9,000	75 0 0	...
23	7	..	214	136	...	...	1,120	...	...	9,388	240	886	11,634	50 2 4	4 3 3
...	...	...	27	26	...	...	286	...	...	9	345	92	732	22 2 11	8 10 8
7	...	...	7	30	..	..	240	...	...	...	...	597	837	28 13 9	8 4 5
30	7	...	553	628	...	...	7,256	...	108	4,680	612	6,751	19,407	26 10 6	9 15 5
...	...	...	110	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,000	...	...	9 000	75 0 0	...
30	7	...	663	628	...	...	7,256	...	108	13,680	612	6,751	28,407	33 7 11	8 8 11
...	39	...	...	39	..	...	192	...	...	...	...	...	192	5 10 4	5 10 4
...	180	...	...	180	...	...	420	...	...	...	150	808	1,378	8 4 9	2 8 3
218	590	...	...	808	...	...	...	...	...	...	150	1,230	1,380	2 13 7	...
218	609	...	...	1,027	...	...	612	.	...	...	300	2,038	2,950	4 14 11	0 14 4
..	40	...	...	40	..	...	174	...	...	...	...	...	174	6 0 0	6 0 0
37	...	...	...	37	...	...	167	...	...	...	...	...	167	5 9 1	5 9 1
...	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	347	347	31 8 9	...
37	...	...	...	53	...	...	167	...	...	...	...	347	514	12 8 7	4 1 2
96	...	...	...	96	...	...	392	...	75	...	...	...	467	6 14 7	4 15 5
96	45	...	...	141	...	...	480	...	588	...	...	145	1,213	10 0 5	3 15 6
23	...	...	...	23	...	..	...	..	...	...	180	...	180	13 13 6	...
215	45	...	...	260	...	...	872	...	663	...	180	145	1,860	8 11 8	4 1 6
207	...	...	..	207	...	...	913	...	...	...	...	...	913	5 12 5	5 12 5
340	79	...	...	419	...	...	1,838	...	75	...	...	...	1,913	5 12 9	5 9 1
96	225	...	...	321	...	...	900	...	588	...	150	953	2,591	8 15 11	3 2 7
241	590	...	...	847	...	...	...	...	...	...	330	1,577	1,907	3 12 1	...
677	894	...	...	1,587	...	...	2,738	...	663	...	480	2,530	6,411	5 11 1	2 6 11
...	88	...	...	88	...	...	192	232	...	...	17	...	441	5 11 7	2 7 11
...	99	...	...	99	...	...	240	...	380	...	...	...	620	6 15 5	2 11 2
...	187	...	...	187	..	...	432	232	380	...	17	...	1,061	6 6 3	2 9 8
16	114	...	...	130	...	...	192	438	...	...	...	...	630	6 6 10	1 15 4
145	310	...	...	455	...	...	814	...	...	...	200	1,881	2,895	8 1 0	2 4 3
...	20	...	...	40	...	...	..	...	...	...	77	96	173	5 3 7	...
161	444	...	...	625	...	...	1,006	438	...	..	277	1,977	3,698	7 8 9	2 0 10
28	50	...	...	78	...	...	132	100	...	...	32	...	264	3 13 3	1 14 7
65	69	...	...	122	...	12	432	...	...	...	432	...	864	8 1 2	4 0 7
93	119	...	...	200	...	12	564	100	...	...	464	...	1,128	6 6 6	3 3 3
71	78	...	...	149	...	...	340	151	...	...	...	...	491	4 5 6	3 0 1
67	137	...	...	244	...	...	479	...	...	...	523	677	1,679	7 2 4	2 0 7
1	22	...	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	72	...	72	4 0 0	...
139	237	...	...	416	...	...	819	151	...	...	595	677	2,242	6 2 0	2 3 10
59	...	...	...	59	...	...	184	...	...	...	...	...	184	4 2 11	4 2 11
129	1	5	..	137	..	...	396	...	..	...	240	862	1,498	13 13 11	3 10
188	1	5	...	196	...	...	580	...	...	...	240	862	1,682	11 1 1	3 13 1
174	330	...	...	504	...	...	1,040	921	...	...	49	...	2,010	5 0 2	2 9 6
406	616	5	...	1,057	...	...	2,361	...	380	...	1,395	3,420	7,556	8 6 8	2 10 1
1	42	...	...	63	...	...	...	...	...	...	149	96	245	4 12 10	...
581	988	5	...	1,624	...	...	3,401	921	380	...	1,593	3,516	9,811	7 4 3	2 8 4

SUBSIDIARY

Statistical Return of Female Primary Schools (English and Vernacular) in the Educational

Division.	District.	Name or class of institutions.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March, 1879. In upper division.	In lower division.	Total	Average number on the rolls during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Classification of the scholars. Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians
1		2	3	4a	4b	4	5	6	7a	7b
		VERNACULAR SCHOOLS—(*continued*).								
AGRA DIVISION.	MUTTRA ...	Government	6	...	...	154	164	128	...	...
	AGRA ...	Government	9	...	...	195	184	165	...	...
		Aided	5	...	...	258	237	204	...	123
		Total ...	14		.	453	425	369	...	123
	MAINPURI ...	Government	5	...	...	116	105	88	...	...
		Aided	5	...	...	95	88	64	..	...
		Total ...	10	...	..	211	193	152	...	...
	FARUKHABAD ...	Government	7	...	...	168	165	141	...	...
	ETÁWAH ...	Ditto	13	...	...	234	213	181	...	...
	ETAH ...	Ditto	7	...	..	187	179	163		..
		Total, Government schools ...	47	...	...	1,054	1,014	866	...	...
		Total, aided schools ...	10	...	..	353	325	268	...	123
		Total, unaided schools ...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
		GRAND TOTAL ...	57	...	...	1,407	1,339	1,134	...	123
ALLAHABAD DIVISION.	CAWNPORE ...	Government	6	..	...	138	134	119	...	..
		Aided	1	...	...	46	46	51	..	46
		Total ...	7	...	..	184	180	170	...	46
	FATEHPUR ...	Government	1	...	.	12	12	10	...	...
	ALLAHABAD ...	Ditto	2	...	..	56	56	54	...	...
	HAMIRPUR ...	Ditto	1	...	...	23	23	18	...	...
		Aided	1	...	...	25	24	20	...	...
		Total ...	2	..	...	48	47	38	...	...
	JAUNPUR ...	Government	3	...	...	50	44	37	...	...
		Total, Government schools ...	13	..	...	281	269	238	...	...
		Total, aided schools ...	2	—	...	71	70	71	...	46
		Total, unaided schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
		GRAND TOTAL ...	15	...	...	352	339	309	...	46
BENARES DIVISION	AZAMGARH ...	Government	2	...	...	81	76	73	...	...
		Aided	1	...	...	45	49	46	...	..
		Total ...	3	...	...	126	125	119	...	.
	MIRZAPUR ...	Government	3	...	...	65	68	60	...	...
		Aided	6	...	...	149	145	102	..	32
		Total ..	9	...	...	214	213	164	...	32
	BENARES ...	Government	3	..	...	58	53	38	...	...
		Aided	8	...	...	537	531	470	..	21
		Total ...	11	.	...	595	584	508		21
	GORAKHPUR ...	Government	2	...	.	52	50	41	...	...
	BASTI ...	Ditto	3	...	.	98	95	82	...	...
	GHAZIPUR ...	Government	4	...	...	89	80	78	..	...
		Aided	1	...	..	43	35	26	...	43
		Total ...	5	...		132	115	104	...	43
		Total, Government schools ...	17	...	...	443	422	372	...	...
		Total, aided schools ...	16	...	...	774	760	644	...	96
		Total, unaided schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		GRAND TOTAL ...	33	...	...	1,217	1,182	1,016	...	96

FORM No. 5.

Department, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for the official year 1878-79—(continued).

cording to race or creed on 31st March, 1879			*Number of scholars on 31st March 1879, learning*				*Expenditure*							*Annual cost of educating each scholar*	
Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Others.	English.	Vernacular.	Persian.	Sanskrit	Grants from provincial revenues	Local rates or cesses	Endowments.	Fees.	Municipal grants	Other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
7c	7d	7e	8a	8b	8c	8d	9a	9b	9c	9d	9e	9f	9	10	11
							Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs a p	Rs. a p.
151	3	...	...	154	...	...	388	...	...	...	...	...	388	3 0 6	3 0 6
192	3	...	...	195	...	...	448	16	...	...	216	.	680	4 1 11	2 11 5
85	50	..	...	258	..	...	1,192	...	...	...	.	3,050	4,242	20 12 8	5 13 6
277	53	...	...	453	...	...	1,640	16	..	...	216	3,050	4,922	13 5 5	4 7 1
96	20	...	...	116	...	...	362	...	...	...	...	...	362	4 1 10	4 1 10
95	...	...	...	95	...	...	240	...	240	...	...	...	480	7 8 0	3 12 0
191	20	...	...	211	...	...	602	..	240	...	...	...	842	5 8 8	3 15 4
167	1	...	...	168	...	...	351	151	...	...	...	...	502	3 8 11	2 7 10
224	10	...	..	2 34	...	...	348	447	..	...	...	...	795	4 6 8	1 14 9
186	1	...	...	187	...	...	338	48	...	...	36	48	470	2 14 2	2 1 2
1,016	38	...	...	1,054	...	...	2,235	662	...	...	252	48	3,197	3 11 1	2 9 4
180	50	...	...	253	...	...	1,432	...	240	...	...	3 050	4,722	17 9 11	5 5 6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,196	88	...	...	1,407	...	...	3,667	662	240	...	252	3,098	7,919	6 15 9	3 3 9
138	...	...	...	138	...	...	408	...	...	...	...	...	408	3 6 10	3 6 10
.	...	...	...	46	...	...	900	...	...	...	...	867	1,767	34 10 4	17 10 4
138	...	...	..	184	...	...	1,308	...	...	...	...	867	2,175	12 12 8	7 11 1
11	1	...	...	...	...	12	132	...	...	...	...	...	132	13 3 3	13 3 3
2	56	..	..	58	...	...	264	...	...	...	...	...	264	4 14 3	4 14 3
...	23	...	...	23	...	...	63	4	...	...	...	...	67	3 11 7	3 8 6
...	25	...	...	25	...	...	79	...	75	...	...	...	154	7 11 2	3 15 2
...	48	...	...	48	..	...	142	4	75	...	...	..	221	5 13 1	3 11 9
31	19	...	...	50	...	...	374	...	...	...	...	...	374	10 1 9	10 1 9
182	99	...	...	269	...	12	1,241	4	...	...	...	...	1,245	5 3 8	5 3 9
...	25	...	...	71	...	...	979	...	75	...	...	867	1,921	27 0 11	13 12 7
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
182	124	...	...	340	...	12	2,220	4	75	...	...	867	3,166	10 3 11	7 2 11
42	39	...	..	81	...	...	256	...	...	...	...	...	256	3 8 1	3 8 1
35	10	...	..	45	...	...	120	..	...	...	...	168	288	6 4 2	2 9 9
77	49	...	...	126	...	...	376	...	...	...	..	168	544	4 9 2	3 2 7
61	4	...	...	65	...	...	372	24	...	...	...	...	396	6 9 7	6 3 2
69	48	...	...	102	...	..	600	...	...	...	...	109	709	6 15 3	5 14 1
130	52	...	...	167	...	...	972	24	.	...	...	109	1,105	6 13 2	6 0 0
54	4	...	...	58	...	...	344	...	...	...	...	...	344	9 0 10	9 0 10
423	93	...	..	537	...	..	1,282	...	..	2	400	2,381	4,065	8 10 5	2 11 8
477	97	...	...	595	...	...	1,626	...	...	2	400	2,381	4,409	8 10 10	3 3 3
50	2	...	...	52	...	...	264	...	40	...	...	...	304	7 6 8	6 7 0
47	51	...	...	98	...	...	383	...	..	...	..	...	383	4 10 9	4 10 9
72	17	..	...	89	...	...	348	...	...	...	287	...	635	8 2 3	4 7 5
...	...	...	.	43	...	...	120	...	...	...	...	120	240	9 3 8	4 9 10
72	17	..	...	132	...	..	468	...	...	...	287	120	875	8 6 7	4 8 0
326	117	...	...	443	...	...	1,967	24	40	...	287	...	2,318	6 3 3	5 4 7
527	151	...	..	727	...	...	2 122	...	...	2	400	2,778	5,302	8 3 11	3 4 8
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
853	268	...	...	1,170	...	...	4,089	24	40	2	687	2,778	7,620	7 8 0	4 5 0

SUBSIDIARY

Statistical Return of Female Primary Schools (English and Vernacular) in the Educational

Division.	District.	Name or class of institutions.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March, 1879. In upper division.	In lower division.	Total.	Average number on the rolls during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Classification ac- of the scholars Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.
1		2	3	4a	4b	4	5	6	7a	7b
		VERNACULAR SCHOOLS—(*concluded*).								
JHANSI DIVISION.	JALAUN ...	Government	1	...	...	25	25	20	...	...
	JHANSI ...	Government	1	...	..	19	19	15	...	...
	LALITPUR ...	Government	2	...	...	42	44	28	...	...
		Total, Government schools ...	4	...	...	86	88	63	...	...
		Total, aided schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total, unaided schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		GRAND TOTAL ...	4	...	...	86	88	63	...	...
	GARHWÁL ...	Government	10	...	...	275	289	219	...	...
		GRAND TOTAL, GOVT. SCHOOLS ...	131	...	...	3,062	2,972	2,489	...	...
		DITTO, AIDED SCHOOLS ...	92	...	...	2,588	2,519	2,169	...	307
		DITTO, UNAIDED SCHOOLS ...	38	...	...	910	885	559	...	36
		GREAT GRAND TOTAL ...	261	...	...	6,560	6,376	5,217	...	343
		GRAND TOTAL OF ENGLISH AND VERNACULAR SCHOOLS, N.-W. P.	277	...	...	7,450	7,309	6,065	313	883
		ENGLISH SCHOOLS.								
	LUCKNOW ...	Aided	4	...	...	365	343	147	42	30
	KHERI ...	Aided	1	...	...	32	32	25	...	32
		Total, aided schools ...	5	...	...	397	375	172	42	62
		GRAND TOTAL, ENGLISH SCHOOLS ...	5	...	...	397	375	172	42	62
		VERNACULAR SCHOOLS.								
	LUCKNOW ...	Government	16	...	...	414	409	304	...	...
		Aided	15	...	...	380	375	255	...	...
		Total for the district ...	31	...	...	794	784	559	...	...
	BARA BANKI ...	Government	2	...	...	41	40	27	..	...
	UNAO ...	Government	1	...	...	23	24	20	...	...
	SITAPUR ...	Government	6	...	...	154	156	122	..	...
	HARDOI ...	Government	13	...	...	315	340	258	...	...
	KHERI ...	Government	6	...	...	157	176	122	...	...
	GONDA ...	Government	6	...	...	128	124	77	...	...
		Unaided	3	...	...	72	81	55	...	...
		Total for the district ...	9	...	...	195	205	132	...	..
	BAHRAICH ...	Government	1	...	...	20	21	15	...	...
		Unaided	3	...	...	63	61	44	...	...
		Total for the district ...	4	...	...	83	82	59	...	...
	RAE BARELI ...	Government	2	...	...	47	47	35	...	...
	SULTANPUR ...	Government	5	...	...	88	84	66	...	...
	PARTABGARH ...	Government	6	...	...	115	112	93	...	...
		Total, Government schools ...	64	...	...	1,497	1,533	1,149	...	...
		Total, aided schools ...	15	...	...	380	375	255	...	...
		Total, unaided schools ...	6	...	...	135	142	99	...	...
		GRAND TOTAL VERNACULAR SCHOOLS,	85	...	...	2,012	2,050	1,503	...	...
		GRAND TOTAL ENGLISH AND VERNACULAR SCHOOLS.	90	...	...	2,409	2,425	1,675	42	62
		GRAND TOTAL ENGLISH AND VERNACULAR SCHOOLS, N.-W. P. & OUDH.	367	...	...	9,859	9,734	7,740	355	945

FORM No. 5.

Department, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for the official year 1878-79 —(concluded).

cording to race or creed on 31st March, 1879.			*Number of scholars on 31st March,* 1879, *learning.*				*Expenditure.*							*Annual cost of educating each scholar.*	
Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Others.	English.	Vernacular.	Persian.	Sanskrit.	Grants from provincial revenues.	Local rates or cesses.	Endowments.	Fees.	Municipal grants.	Other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
7c	7d	7e	8a	8b	8c	8d	9a	9b	9c	9d	9e	9f	9	10	11
							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
25	...	...	...	25	...	...	87	26	...	...	...	...	113	5 10 5	4 5 7
19	...	...	...	19	...	...	61	...	...	...	...	...	61	4 1 1	4 1 1
42	...	...	...	42	...	...	73	...	...	...	132	...	205	7 5 2	2 9 9
86	...	...	...	86	...	...	221	26	...	...	132	...	379	6 3 0	3 8 1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
86	...	...	...	86	...	...	221	26	...	...	132	...	379	6 3 0	3 8 1
275	...	...	...	275	...	...	968	...	54	...	...	...	1,022	4 10 8	4 6 9
2,399	663	...	...	3,050	...	12	9,510	1,637	169	...	720	48	12,084	4 13 8	3 13 2
1,209	1,067	5	...	2,529	...	...	7,794	...	1,283	2	1,945	11,068	22,092	10 2 11	3 9 6
242	632	...	...	910	...	...	...	...	...	...	479	1,673	2,152	3 13 7	...
3,850	2,362	5	...	6,489	...	12	17,304	1,637	1,452	2	3,144	12,789	36,328	6 15 5	3 5 1
3,880	2,369	5	663	7,117	...	12	24,560	1,637	1,560	13,682	3,756	19 540	64,735	10 10 9	4 0 9
60	190	43	161	348	...	...	1,984	...	440	230	...	1,764	4,418	30 0 10	13 7 11
...	...	...	8	24	...	...	90	...	...	...	...	120	210	8 6 5	3 9 7
60	190	43	169	372	...	...	2,074	...	440	230	...	1,884	4,628	26 14 6	12 0 11
60	790	43	169	372	...	...	2,074	...	440	230	...	1,884	4,628	26 14 6	12 0 11
103	311	...	...	414	...	...	2,886	299	...	...	...	...	3,185	10 7 8	10 7 8
88	288	4	...	380	...	...	2,180	...	...	28	...	3,753	5,961	23 6 0	8 8 9
191	599	4	...	794	...	...	5,066	299	...	28	...	3,753	9,146	16 5 9	9 9 6
17	24	...	...	41	...	...	166	66	...	...	...	...	232	8 9 9	8 9 9
...	23	...	...	23	...	...	104	...	...	...	...	...	104	5 2 10	5 2 10
153	1	...	...	154	...	...	322	186	...	...	...	...	508	4 2 7	4 2 7
239	76	...	...	321	...	...	347	939	...	...	...	37	1,323	4 15 0	4 12 9
78	79	...	...	157	...	...	185	106	...		...	303	594	4 13 11	2 6 2
77	46	...	...	123	...	...	...	613	...	...		...	613	7 15 4	7 15 4
3	67	2	...	72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	264	264	4 12 9	...
80	113	2	...	195	...	...	...	613	...	...	...	264	877	6 10 3	4 10 3
...	20	...	...	20	...	...	98	...	...	...	...	2	100	6 10 6	6 8 6
33	25	5	...	63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	158	158	3 9 6	...
33	45	5	...	83	...	...	98	...	...	...	...	160	258	4 5 11	1 10 7
47	...	...	...	47	...	...	...	63	...		...	...	63	1 12 7	1 12 7
17	71	...	...	88	...	...	314	116	...	...	...	...	430	6 8 4	6 8 4
14	101	...	...	109	6	...	120	265	...	...	120	...	505	5 0 11	4 2 3
745	752	...	...	1,497	6	...	4,542	2,653	...	...	120	342	7,657	6 10 7	6 4 2
88	288	4	...	380	...	...	2,180	...	...	28	...	3,753	5,961	23 6 0	8 8 9
36	92	7	...	135	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	422	422	4 4 3	...
869	1,132	11	...	20,12	6	...	6,722	2,653	...	28	120	4,517	14,040	9 5 5	6 3 9
929	1,322	54	169	2,384	6	...	8,796	2,653	440	258	120	6,401	18,668	11 2 4	6 13 4
4,809	3,691	59	832	9,501	6	12	33,356	4,290	2,000	13,940	3,876	25,941	83,403	10 12 5	4 4 11

E. T. H. GRIFFITH,
Director of Public Instruction, N.-W. P. and Oudh.

SUBSIDIARY

Statistical Return of Schools for Special or

District.	Name or class of institution	Number of institutions.	Total number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Classification according to race or creed of the scholars on 31st March, 1879			
						Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7a	7b	7c	7d
North-Western Provinces...	B.—Medical Schools								
	Government	1	75	77	70	...	1	31	43
Ditto ...	C.—Engineering Schools.								
	Government	2	69	47	47	...	31	33	5
Ditto ...	D.—Normal Schools for Masters								
	Government	6	219	215	204	...	...	175	44
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	E.—Normal Schools for Mistresses								
	Aided	1	71	67	65	4	67	...	...
	Government	3	18	18	12	...	...	5	13
	Total ...	4	89	85	77	4	67	5	13
North-Western Provinces ..	F.—Industrial Schools.								
	Aided	2	140	135	126	3	137	...	...
Oudh	G.—Other Schools (Patwáris)								
	Government	7	579	602	275	...	...	579	...
	Unaided	2	63	56	14	...	...	63	...
	Total ...	9	642	658	289	...	...	642	...
	Grand Total for North-Western Provinces and Oudh	24	1,234	1,217	813	7	236	886	105

FORM No. 6.

Technical Training for the official year 1878-79.

Number of scholars on 31st March, 1879, learning.		*Expenditure.*						*Annual cost of educating each scholar.*		Remarks.
English.	Vernacular.	Grants from provincial revenues.	Local rates or cesses.	Endowments	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	
8a	8b	9a	9b	9c	9d	9e	9	10	11	12
		Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.	
...	75	20,000	...	288	...	...	20,288	289 13 3	285 11 5	
46	23	1,00,000	...	...	...	...	1,00,000	2,127 10 6	2,127 10 6	
...	219	26,570	...	135	...	226	26,931	132 0 3	130 3 11	
71	71	1,920	...	120	380	3,104	5,524	84 15 9	29 8 7	
...	18	336	190	...	...	29	555	30 12 10	29 8 6	
71	89	2,256	190	120	380	3,133	6,079	78 15 2	29 4 9	
...	50	720	...	...	...	1,072	1,792	14 3 6	5 11 5	
...	579	...	1,594	...	...	243	1,837	6 10 11	5 12 9	
...	63	...	...	...	...	840	840	60 0 0	...	
	642	...	1.594	...	...	1,083	2,677	9 4 3	5 8 3	
117	1,098	1,49,546	1,784	543	380	5,514	1,57,767	194 0 10	183 15 1	

R T H GRIFFITH,
Director of Public Instruction, N.-W. P. and Oudh

ORDERS OF GOVERNMENT.

No. 17 OF 1880.

FROM

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

N.-W. PROVINCES AND OUDH,

TO

THE DIRECTOR, PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,

N.-W. PROVINCES AND OUDH.

DATED ALLAHABAD, THE 7TH FEBRUARY, 1880.

SIR,

EDUCATIONAL DEPT.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your report on Public Instruction in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year ending 31st March, 1879, and in reply to communicate the following remarks and orders thereon.

2. Your report is very late: you ascribe the delay to the introduction, during the last quarter of the educational year, of the new forms of statistical returns. This seems to have created some confusion, and doubtless threw much extra work and trouble on your office; but I am to urge upon you the absolute necessity of furnishing the report more punctually in future years. Any delay in the submission of these departmental reports necessarily delays the publication of the Administration Report of the Provinces, concerning the punctual submission of which the Government of India is so urgent. I am to request that you will in future report to Government the names of officers whose returns delay your report.

3. In para. 5 the unfavorable circumstances of the year, educationally, are clearly put; and they account for the falling off, in numbers and in other ways, which the year's returns show. The number of pupils was 242,580, or 8,420 under the roll of 1877-78.* This decrease is not to be wondered at: indeed, His Honor is surprised that it was not greater. The new forms and classification render a detailed comparison impossible.

Deduct indigenous scholars,

	*301,946
	50,946
	251,000

4. The total number of pupils attending colleges or schools of recognized standing was 242,580.† This includes 10,422 females, and 1,234 students receiving technical education, of whom 179 were females. The number shown last year was 301,946, but of these 50,946 were set down as attending uninspected indigenous schools, which are now very properly omitted altogether. The information available regarding those schools was very vague and utterly valueless, and the estimate of the number of pupils attending them had generally no better foundation than guess-work. The inclusion of such untrustworthy figures was calculated to mislead.

† *Vide* Form I.

5. Your financial figures are not clear. Thus, in para. 8 you put the contributions other than Government (including the local rate)

at Rs. 9,33,352. In para. 10 the income received from other than provincial resources is given at Rs. 5,08,989, and in Statement 3 the income from cesses at Rs. 5,49,293. This would make the net Government expenditure Rs. 11,25,502, and not Rs. 12,49,932 as shown by you. The Government has repeatedly said that the only way properly to estimate *cost to Government*—and this is what Government desire to know for administrative purposes—is *by deducting all receipts* (other than from provincial revenues) *from total expenditure.* On this basis, if the total expenditure be (as stated) Rs. 21,83,784, and contributions other than Government aggregate Rs. 5,08,989, the cost to the Government is Rs. 16,74,795. The distinction between cost to *provincial funds* and cost to *local rate* is not only confusing but (administratively) incorrect; and while there is no objection to the separation of the two items for accounts purposes, if this can be done intelligibly, there is no apparent advantage in it in an administrative review. On this basis, and taking the figures given in para. 4 of last year's review, the expenditure was less than that of 1877-78 by Rs. 1,92,146. Taking again the aggregate of provincial revenues and local rate (as per statement in para. 4 of last year's review), the figures stand thus:—

						Rs.
1877-78	...	...	...	...	...	17,92,430
1878-79	...	...	...	...	...	16,74,795
			A decrease of	...	...	1,17,635

I am to point out that in your Statement 3, either the general total or the totals of the columns showing details are wrong. What you ought to show in connection with this is the following:—(1) total cost; (2) receipts (*i.e.*, all monies paid by other than the State, excluding of course local rate); (3) net cost to the State; and (4) division of this as between provincial and local rate, if necessary; but the division is really of very little use. The more education becomes self-supporting the better, and the amount contributed from other than State sources is thus an important element.

6. The summary of results in para. 10 is interesting and encouraging. It shows that except in the F. A. and middle vernacular examinations, some progress was made as compared with last year. Five students took the M.A. degree, four with Honors. These four all came from the Allahabad College and graduated in Physical Science,—a fact which speaks well for Mr. S. A. Hill's ability as a teacher. Eighteen students (including four from Lucknow) passed the B.A. examination, against 14 last year; and 36 (including 13 from Oudh) passed the F.A. against 46 (10 from Oudh) in 1877-78. The greatest failure was in the F.A., and is attributed by you not to any inferiority in the candidates or to any relaxation of diligence on the part of their teachers, but to an unusually difficult examination.

7. The results of the other examinations may be summed up thus:—Two hundred and one boys (69 from Oudh) passed the Entrance examination, against 169 (49 from Oudh) in 1877-78. One hundred and thirty passed the Anglo-Vernacular examination, and 230 the Middle Vernacular; the corresponding numbers in 1877-78 were 105 and 282.

8. University education and secondary English education are very expensive. The latter branch (supplied by anglo-vernacular schools at places other than head-quarters) is said to be unsatisfactory ; and, if so, some revision of existing establishments is called for: but this is a matter for separate consideration. The educational advantages offered by colleges preparing for the University can hardly be said to be fully appreciated, when each student costs Government on an average Rs. 558 ; but it must be remembered that University education is only of comparatively recent introduction, and that in a conservative country like India its progress must be very gradual. Distinction of caste and pride of position also tend to prevent that general intermingling of classes so characteristic of European Universities ; and the dislike to send their children from home is particularly strong among the wealthy, who are best able to pay for their board and education elsewhere. Prejudices like these can only be overcome by time and patience. The condition of middle and primary education, on the other hand, is satisfactory, and the cost has not been incommensurate with the results.

9. It is satisfactory to find normal schools are partly supplying the want hitherto experienced of well-trained teachers. You remark that it is impossible to expect to get superior men on from Rs. 5 to Rs. 12 a month. But it should be remembered that the work of a halkabandi school teacher is very light, while it is by no means uncongenial, and that in many cases he is only expected to impart the merest rudiments. Nor can His Honor agree with you that an Inspector is needed for each district. There are, in every district, native Deputy Inspectors, most of them picked men, who work hard and conscientiously. It would be far better to spend a little more money in securing a better class of teachers, than to replace the present supervising staff by highly-paid Inspectors : and His Honor will be prepared to consider any proposals you may have to make in regard to this.

10. Your remarks on the disadvantages attending constant changes in the *personnel* of the local committees, especially of the secretaries, are doubtless correct, but it is not easy to devise a remedy. It would certainly be advisable, as you suggest, to keep secretaries as long as possible in one district (as in the case of officers in charge of Stamps and Excise), but this is not always possible. The native members of committees do not appear to have taken much interest in the work ; but His Honor is glad to learn that the district committees generally worked well during the year.

11. Turning to details of the various classes of institutions, I am to communicate the following remarks :—

University education.

The number of students in the Government English colleges fell from 187 to 172. This decrease is attributed to the number of failures in the F.A. examination. The Muir College alone lost 13. The number of students attending the English Arts Department in the Canning College rose from 67 to 82 : and a steady increase seems to be going on in the unaided colleges. The restriction in the number

of scholarships granted tends to lessen the numbers coming up from high schools. It is to be regretted that the students belong for the most part to the poorer classes.

12. The details of the various examinations are as follows :—Five students went up for the M.A. degree, of these four from the Muir College obtained Honors, and the fifth from Canning College passed. For the B.A., Agra passed three out of four, Allahabad six out of twelve, Benares five out of eleven, and Canning College four out of eight. None of the North-Western Provinces candidates (except one from Agra who got second) passed higher than the third class. One of the Canning College students stood at the head of the list. In the F.A. examination, Agra passed one out of five, Allahabad six out of twenty-three (two in the first class), Benares ten out of twenty-three (four in the first class), and Lucknow thirteen out of nineteen (with four in the first class). In addition to these six others passed from other institutions. The failure in this examination was general, and not confined to Government colleges. Only about 29 per cent. of the candidates passed. Your inference that the fault lay rather with the examiners than with the examined, would seem in this view to have some foundation. I am to request you to ascertain the corresponding results in Bengal, and report how the facts there bear out your suggestion.

The desire of the Eurasian students to learn Latin is one of those curious educational delusions which are seemingly ineradicable. Your suggestion to substitute Persian has much to recommend it.

No great success seems as yet to have attended the Law Classes. Next year when attendance is to be compulsory—a necessary condition to success at the examination—better results may be looked for.

Secondary education.

13. The North-Western Provinces high schools, which teach up to the Calcutta Entrance examinations, were highly successful, having passed 89 (16 in the first division) against 69 (three in the first division) last year. Aided schools passed 42 against 44, and unaided schools eight against seven in 1877. It is worth noticing that the percentage of success attained is far higher in Government schools than in the others, and higher also in aided than in private schools. To this, however, the Lucknow unaided schools are an exception, unless the LaMartinière, which enjoys exceptional advantages, be left out of account. The Oudh Government schools passed 34 against 32 in 1877-78, aided schools 18 against 11, and unaided ten (9 from LaMartinière) against nine.

14. The Government schools, which seem to have done best, are :—

Benares	...	...	14	(2 in the 1st class)	out of	30
Agra ...	...	...	10	(2 ditto ditto)	ditto	10
Allahabad	...	...	16	(2 ditto ditto)	ditto	22
Cawnpore	...	...	10	(2 ditto ditto)	ditto	12
Etáwah ..	...	...	6	(3 ditto ditto)	ditto	6
Hardoi ...	...	...	7	(1 ditto ditto)	ditto	10
Gonda ...	...	...	3	(1 ditto ditto)	ditto	4
Unao ...	...	...	6	...	ditto	7
Sultanpur	...	...	5	...	ditto	7

Among aided institutions the most successful were :—

St. George's College, Mussooree—

6 (six first class) out of 6.

St. John's, Agra, 7 out of 11.

Aligarh, 5 out of 11.

Canning, 14 out of 22 (2 in first class).

And among the unaided—

Mussooree, 5 out of 7 (all in first class).

LaMartinière, 9 out of 12 (3 in first class).

The following schools did badly :—

Government schools, Meerut (0 out of 4);
Rae Bareli (1 out of 12); and
Partabgarh (0 out of 3).

Also the following aided schools :—

Church Mission School, Allahabad;
Ditto High School, Meerut;
Fatehgarh High School;
Mission School, Dehra Dún;
Ditto, Jaunpur ; and
Balrampur School.

Of the Jaunpur school a bad account is given; and if it does not improve, the grant-in-aid must be withdrawn.

15. It may be gathered from the extracts which you give from the divisional reports, that there was an increase of pupils in Benares, Bareilly, Muttra, and Meerut. At Cawnpore and Rae Bareli there was a decrease, caused doubtless by the enhancement of the fees charged. There was a large increase in the fee income in Allahabad (Rs. 1,500), Cawnpore, Agra (Rs. 1,237), Muttra (Rs. 453), Farukhabad, and Bánda. It is satisfactory to learn that this increase in the fees charged has not affected the efficiency of the schools, and has in some cases (*e.g.*, Rae Bareli) proved actually beneficial by keeping away a number of backward boys whose proper place is a cheap vernacular school, and thereby reducing the school to a more manageable size. Even now it may be doubted whether the fees are high enough, but further enhancement must be very gradual. There is no reason why persons wanting a high class education for their children should not be made to pay for it. In the Agra Division the fee income of the zila schools amounts to one-eighth only of the total actual cost.

Middle schools.

16. These schools teach up to the Middle Class Anglo-Vernacular examination, and may best be judged by their success in that examination. Unfortunately, the mathematical paper in the last examination was too difficult, and the results accordingly appear, when judged by that standard, very unsatisfactory. To enable a comparison to be made with other years, it is necessary that the standard should be as

uniform as practicable. Details for each school are not given, but the following statistics have been obtained from the divisional reports:—

Benares passed	10 out of 56
Mirzapur passed	4
Bareilly passed	6 out of 15
Allahabad passed	0 ditto 21
Cawnpore passed	4 ditto 13 (three obtaining scholarships).
Agra passed	17 ditto 44
Etáwah passed	2 ditto 7
Muttra passed	5 ditto 12
Farukhabad passed	5 ditto 10
Meerut passed	10 ditto 39
Bara Banki	*Nil.*
Bijnor passed	9 out of 11 (four scholarships).
Sháhjahánpur passed	5 ditto 8
and Budaun passed	2 ditto 10

17. The provincial results are shown in the following table:—

	Schools.	*Candidates.*	*Passed.*
Government high schools ...	25	348	80
Government middle schools ...	29	148	26
Aided high schools ...	19	221	20
Aided middle schools ...	14	59	2
Private students	...	29	2
Total ...	87	805	130

Last year 105 boys passed out of 861, which shows that though the number is still far short of what it ought to be, a steady improvement is taking place. This table includes the Oudh candidates, 133 in number, of whom 23 or 123 per cent. passed. These figures show conclusively that the instruction afforded in aided schools is not equal to that of the Government schools. The cause apparently is that the smaller salaries offered attract only inferior teachers.

18. The details given in the report as to these schools are very meagre ; but it would seem that in Meerut, Etah, Jaunpur, Fatehpur, and Lalitpur there was an increase in attendance, and that there was an increase in the fee income in Etah, Fatehpur, Jhánsi, and Lalitpur. The schools in the Allahabad Division, especially Hamírpur, seem to have done very badly. You should take steps to have the headmaster removed if things do not improve.

19. The Oudh schools of this class consist of the middle sections of 11 zila schools and of 19 anglo-vernacular town schools. The average attendance at each of the former is 58, and the capitation cost Rs. 23-8-0 (not Rs. 255 as you say on page 19). The average number of pupils at each of the latter is only 21, and the capitation cost Rs. 45 (not Rs. 51 as stated in the report). In one school the number of pupils is only 12, and in two only 14. The Oudh anglo-vernacular schools are being separately dealt with, *vide* G. O. No. 41B., dated 3rd January, 1880, in the Financial Department.

MIDDLE VERNACULAR.

20. Middle vernacular schools comprise the upper classes of tahsíli, pargana, and first class halkabandi schools, and of aided and unaided schools of the same grade. These schools, as was only to be expected, suffered severely from the scarcity, though the number of pupils who presented themselves for examination increased.

The following table epitomises the results of the examination:—

		Schools.	*Candidates.*	*Passed.*
Tahsíli and pargana	...	223	715	164
Halkabandi ...	...	165	312	56
Inferior zila ...	...	4	13	4
Private schools, &c.	...	16	58	6
Total	...	408	1,098	230

Last year the number who passed (excluding teachers) was 280, so that it would appear that the number of candidates was in the inverse ratio to their ability.

21. The schools which succeeded best are those in the Agra Division; out of 164 candidates 79 or nearly half passed. Etáwah again takes the lead, having passed 21 boys out of 28, and 10 of them in the first class. This speaks well for the ability and industry of the teachers. Next come the schools of the Meerut Division, which passed 44 candidates. Rohilkhand fared badly, but this was perhaps only to be expected considering that some of the Deputy Inspectors and school teachers were employed on famine relief works, and thus compelled more or less to neglect their more legitimate duties. Sháhjahánpur fared worst, having passed none. Moradabad and Budaun only passed one each. There is some confusion in the report about the Bijnor and Bareilly schools: both seem to have done fairly, but the correct numbers have not been given. The Allahabad school returns are very unsatisfactory. Only 14 candidates passed from the entire division, of these seven came from Cawnpore, five from Hamírpur, and only two from Allahabad: Jaunpur, Fatehpur, and Bánda passed none. Failure like this is disgraceful. The general complaint seems to be that far too many schools are allowed to teach up to this standard. Government has already noticed this, and recommended that the more promising boys should be passed on to town schools with scholarships. Village schools are intended solely to place rudimentary instruction within reach of the masses; and, as a general rule—and the examination results amply bear it out—it is only the rudiments that village teachers are competent to teach. Thus out of the 68 Rohilkhand schools 35 are halkabandi schools which were established for the purpose of affording primary instruction only, but which now give secondary instruction *gratis*. These schools should be reduced in status, the only exception being perhaps, as you suggest, the case of large and popular schools where sufficient teaching power can be secured for the middle classes without neglecting the lower. There was also a discreditable failure in the Benares Division, where only 15 passed, 6 of whom were from Gházipur. Jhánsi passed 6, and Jalaun 4. In addition to the fact that there are too many schools in the Allahabad Division teaching up to this standard, the

Inspector's report shows, and the examination results fully bear him out, that the middle schools proper are in a most unsatisfactory state. In Allahabad itself the district officials would seem to be somewhat apathetic. If the Collector is too busy to attend, at any rate the tahsíldar might find time to be occasionally present at committee meetings. It is not satisfactory to find that at every meeting, except one, the only persons present were the Secretary and Deputy Inspector. His Honor regrets to observe such discreditable apathy on the part of all the members of the educational committee.

22. The number of schools of this class in Oudh was 50, which does not seem excessive ; but the number in Unao and Sitapur was too large : six of those in Sitapur have been reduced owing to the abolition of the subscription fund. A similar reduction might probably with advantage be made in Unao and elsewhere where required. The total number of pupils is 542, or less than 11 per school ; and the cost per head of the average daily attendance is Rs. 39, of which Rs. 31½ are paid by Government. This is excessive. Out of 145 who went up for the examination only 27 passed. The paucity in attendance is not atoned for by special excellence in the pupils.

23. The only middle schools for girls would seem to be the Christian school at Dehra Dún, and the LaMartinière and Lálbágh (American Mission) schools. All these schools would seem to be successful and well managed ; the last especially so, as, though intended chiefly for Native Christians, both Eurasians and natives who are not Christians are admitted. His Honor has reason to believe that the Inspector's praise of this school is thoroughly well deserved.

Primary schools.

24. These consist of two divisions : the lower consisting of pupils who are preparing for the lower primary examinations, and the upper of pupils who have passed that examination. Full details of each division are not available, as the examination was introduced only recently, and many schools had previously been inspected and examined on the old system. Extracts are however given from the divisional reports. The following seem to be the chief points. In Dehra Dún the number of halkabandi schools is said to be insufficient, and the committee repeat their former request that the present inadequate income should be supplemented by a grant from the savings of other districts. I am to say that if you can recommend it, an increase in the number of primary schools might be sanctioned. In Saháranpur an attempt is being made to levy a fee of one anna a month from the sons of non-agriculturists. The system has been introduced into 31 schools, and it is satisfactory to observe that it has not affected the attendance. That these classes should pay is only fair, but the amount so raised must be so very small that it would be better to abandon the experiment if there were any likelihood of its endangering the popularity of village schools. The proposal of the Aligarh committee to levy fees from children of well-to-do agriculturists must, His Honor can only imagine, have been made

in ignorance of the source from which halkabandi schools are supported. No such fee can be levied, in primary schools, on agricultural classes, and even in the case of non-agricultural pupils it is in the power of local committees to dispense with fees. In Agra it has been found that many who can afford to pay have deserted the tahsíli and pargana schools, and gone to municipal free schools. This has been brought to the notice of the local authorities. Municipal free schools are intended for the children of the indigent only, and those who can afford to pay should not be permitted to attend. Orders were previously issued on this subject (see para. 9 of review on last year's report). Government looks to the local committees that this order should be strictly enforced. Etáwah again stands at the head of the list with 75 per cent. of the primary schools efficient: Allahabad makes a poor show with only 21 per cent. efficient, but you appear to think that the Inspector's standard is too high and his strictures too severe. The Collector attributes this backwardness to the want of sufficient European inspection, and the Commissioner to the want of better-paid teachers. Neither of these reasons seem sufficient. Allahabad is in no worse condition in regard to these two matters than other districts, where nevertheless excellent results are attained. The Mirzapur schools also seem unsatisfactory, only 15 per cent. being classed as efficient. There was also a serious falling off in the number of pupils, from 3,846 to 3,519, which the Secretary attributes *partly* to the levying of fees. With regard to this I am also to refer you to the orders contained in G. O. No. 417A., dated 12th December, 1877. If the levy of fees affects the attendance, it should not be persisted in.

25. Little is said in the report about girls' schools, and the little that is said is not very satisfactory. The most successful seem to be the aided Mission schools, where naturally the superintendence and personal intercourse of Mission ladies produce the best results. These are the schools to be encouraged. They are genuine and do good. The Inspector of Rohilkhand recommends that Government action in the case of female education should be confined to giving pecuniary assistance to Mission schools only. These schools, however, only exist in certain stations, and to adopt this course would be tantamount to abandoning the cause of general female education altogether, and this the Government is not prepared to do. Wherever girls' schools have any vitality and give a measure of education they should be encouraged. The Oudh accounts are equally unsatisfactory: out of nearly 1,500 girls attending these schools, "only a select few are able to read and write with an approach to fluency;" while the vast majority are as ignorant in a few months after leaving school as if they had never been at it. This is not very encouraging ;-but when girls are removed from school before the age of 12 not much proficiency can be expected.

26. An account of normal schools is given at page 43, but there is nothing specially noteworthy about it. A fair measure of success seems to have been attained, and the system, it is hoped, will lead to the securing the services of efficient and practical teachers.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

27. The system you report remains unchanged, but the amount has been reduced, and the conditions made stricter. You still think it is over liberal, but that further reduction would lead to the collapse of higher education. In this opinion Sir George Couper concurs, and no reductions should for the present be made in this branch. The total amount so spent (out of provincial revenues and local rates) was Rs. 17,370.

28. Para. 43 deals with the education of poor Europeans and Eurasians. On this subject it is satisfactory to find that at all the large centres of population gratuitous elementary education is afforded to all who choose to avail themselves of it. The general question is under separate consideration.

29. I am to express regret at the retirement of Rája Siva Prasad, C.S.I., who had been connected with the Department since its institution, had done excellent service, especially in instituting village schools in the Benares Division, and had risen by his own merits to a high position the duties of which he discharged most meritoriously.

30. In conclusion, I am to communicate His Honor's thanks to yourself for the efficient and successful administration of this important Department.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

C. ROBERTSON,

Secretary to Government,
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh.